





## GERMANS REPORT BRITISH REPULSED AT ST. JULIEN

Number of Prisoners Taken  
After English Attack Preceded  
by Heavy Artillery Fire.

### RUSSIANS TAKE 3 TOWNS

Petrograd Says Teutons Were  
Defeated on Road to Pskoff,  
on Riga Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—Russian forces yesterday defeated the German troops on the road to Pskoff, on the Riga front, and occupied the small town of Kronberg, the Russian War Office announced today. The Russians also occupied the towns of Keitzen and Sisselard, which had been held by the Germans.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 15.—An artillery preparation which attained dramatic intensity this morning on the battle front of Flanders was followed by a British attack on the German positions at St. Julien, the German general staff reported. The attackers were frustrated by a German counter attack, and a number of Englishmen were taken prisoners.

Yesterday's communication said: "Western front: army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery battle which had been violent since the afternoon between the Houtholst Wood—Comines—Ypres canal, increased to drum fire in the evening and in the early morning to the north of Prezenberg. No English attacks have taken place."

"On the night of Sept. 12-13, Whittenburg companies drove out the enemy from the wooded section to the north of Longemarck. Numerous Englishmen were brought back prisoners."

"In Artois and to the north of St. Quentin several reconnoitering enterprises were successful. Prisoners and booty fell into our hands."

"Army group of the German Crown Prince: To the west of Valenciennes and on the Aisne Westphalian and Hanseatic shock troops penetrated as far as the second French line and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in a trench engagement and returned with a number of prisoners."

### French Official.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—French forces after a battle last night ejected the Germans from a greater part of the trenches which they had occupied earlier in the day north of Caubert road, in the Verdun sector, the French War Office announced today. Two surprise attacks launched by the Germans north of Prosmes, in the Champagne region, were repulsed by the French.

The statement follows: "In Champagne we repulsed two surprise attacks north of Prosmes. There was great activity of the artillery of both sides in the regions of Conzel and Mont Blond."

"In the Argonne, an attack on our small posts near Bouvettelles was completely checked."

"On the right bank of the River Meuse, after a combat, we ejected the enemy from the greater part of the elements of trenches which he had penetrated earlier in the day north of Caubert road."

"Elsewhere, the night was calm."

### British Official.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—British troops last night made a slight advance on the Belgian front east of Westhoek and improved their position, according to the British official statement issued today. The statement reads: "In the course of the night we improved our positions slightly east of Westhoek. A strong party of the enemy yesterday attacked ground gained by us during the day north-east of St. Julien. As they advanced to attack, the Germans were caught in our artillery barrage and were dispersed."

"Considerable activity continues to

## British Report Describes Sinking of Eight U-Boats

Various Types of Ships Were Successful in Encounters With Enemy—Seaplane Sank One Submarine.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Stories of some recent successes of the British navy against German submarines were given to the public last night in a series of brief descriptions of eight encounters in which eight, and possibly nine, U-boats were accounted for. These eight sea battle pictures were selected so as to cover practically the whole ground of anti-submarine activities.

In one case there was a battle between an auxiliary cruiser and a submarine, in another an engagement between a seaplane and a submarine, in which the British submarine Captain proved himself the better man, and finally two tales of successes of armed merchantmen against the enemy.

"First, from one of our auxiliary ships a torpedo was seen approaching on the starboard beam. It jumped out of the water when a hundred yards off and struck the engine room near the water line, making a large rent and flooding several compartments. A starboard lifeboat was blown into the air, pieces landing on the wireless aerial."

"Soon after a periscope was observed just before the port beam. It turned toward the ship, but quickly disappeared as the enemy further submerged. Again it appeared, and was followed this time by the conning tower. Fire was opened and the first shot hit the base of the conning tower and removed the two periscopes. Many other hits were obtained and the submarine quickly assumed a list to port and several men came out of the hatch."

"Two survivors picked up. The boat wallowed along for a space with the stern almost submerged and oil spouting from its side, and the crew came on deck and waved their hands. At this signal, 'cease fire' was ordered, whereupon the enemy started to make off at a fair speed hoping to disappear in the mist. Fire again was opened, a loud explosion took place forward and, falling over on his side the enemy sank, the last thing seen being his sharp bow, end up, slowly disappearing beneath the water. Two survivors were picked up. Our ship made for harbor."

"One of our small craft sighted an enemy submarine at a distance of 10,000 yards. She maintained her course and three seconds later the enemy stopped and then proceeded toward her. Suddenly he submerged and shortly after a periscope appeared close on the starboard bow for a few seconds and then disappeared. The ship then fired and the enemy was seen to explode. The explosion of this charge was followed by two or three seconds later the other much more violent explosion which shook the vessel from stern to stern. The water became black over a large area and a considerable quantity of thick oil and flotsam came to the surface."

"The ship circled round and dropped another charge. The explosion of this charge was followed by two or three seconds later the other much more violent explosion which shook the vessel from stern to stern. The water became black over a large area and a considerable quantity of thick oil and flotsam came to the surface."

he shown by hostile artillery north of Langemarck."

### Italians Take San Gabriele in Fierce Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Italian troops have taken from the Austro-Hungarians the fortified hill of San Gabriele and the Gargaro basin and now occupy the slope and top of Mount San Gabriele after severe fighting. The Italian embassy in announcing the capture yesterday said it was the greatest victory gained by the Italians since their entrance into the war.

The capture of all Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte San Gabriele is expected to be a matter of hours. The fighting near the forest of Tarnovo was very severe, as the Austrians had assembled an enormous force of artillery there. The positions there were taken by an infantry attack at heavy cost to the Italians.

The battle has been raging 20 days. Last week the Austrians changed from the defensive and began an of-

"3. One of our submarine sighted an enemy submarine on the starboard and dived, but after seeing him through a periscope for a few minutes, lost sight of him. Our boat came to the surface again, and three hours later saw the enemy on the starboard beam, two or three miles away."

"Fight Between Submarines. Our boat dived to attack, but the enemy altered his course and again was lost to view. His apparent objective being confused, our course was altered in the hope of cutting him off, and eventually he again was detected on the port bow, steering as surmised. Our course was altered as necessary and when a favorable position was obtained a torpedo was fired. A splash was observed close to his stern and a few seconds later the enemy was seen with his stern out of water, smoke hanging around it and the conning tower half submerged. A minute or two later he disappeared."

"4. A seaplane proceeded to attack an enemy submarine which she observed maneuvering into position to fire a torpedo at a passing merchant ship. Before the seaplane arrived over the submarine the latter submerged, but three bombs were dropped on the position where he appeared. Five minutes later a large explosion was noticed where the bomb was dropped. This could best be compared to a huge bubble rising some distance above the level of the sea and distinctly visible for a minute or more. There was no further sign of the submarine."

"5. A patrol noticed a whale with a considerable amount of foam travelling parallel with her course a short distance away. She crossed the wake and dropped an explosive charge over it. Almost immediately a second charge was dropped, after it had exploded another explosion took place. Oil and bubbles came to the surface and on this spot a further charge was exploded."

"6. A patrol craft arrived on the scene and discharged charges. Oil which still was rising after an interval of 12 hours, was heavy brown in color and had a small like petrol."

"Explosion on Submarine. One of our naval forces hearing gun fire started for the position and soon sighted an enemy submarine on her bow. Fire was opened and a hit obtained. A large explosion resulted, but its effect quickly disappeared, to reveal no sign of the enemy. The whole hull and conning towers distinctly visible before."

"7. Two submarines attacked a defensively armed merchant vessel. The first submarine fired a torpedo at close range, which missed and the ship sank her by gun fire. The second submarine then attacked by gun fire but was damaged and was driven off."

"8. A defensively armed merchant vessel encountered a submarine which endeavored to attack at close range. The ship opened fire, hitting the submarine twice and causing it to disappear vertically. The sea appeared to boil for a considerable time after."

ensive, using masses of their best troops. The loss of San Gabriele will mean for the Austrians, the embassy says, the loss of all the vantage points against the Gorizia plain and the Frigido valley."

### CENTRAL POWERS' REPLY CALLS

POPE'S PLAN SUITABLE BASIS

Answer to Peace Note Will Be Published as Soon as Consent of Papal Nuncio at Vienna Is Obtained.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—The reply of the central powers to the peace note of Pope Benedict, says the Vienna dispatch to the Tid, begins by declaring that they regard the Papal proposals as a suitable basis for peace negotiations.

Regarding the exchange of occupied territories, arbitrators have been appointed and similar proposals, declarations are made, the dispatch adds, which testify to the idealism of the central powers and their sincere desire for a peace which will insure happiness to all nations.

Conciliatory declarations also are made respecting the settlement of the Balkan question. Poland, the restoration of Belgium, but emphasis is laid on the condition that the allied powers must also give serious evidence of a desire for peace by a joint and benevolent discussion of the questions which now separate the nations. The reply, it is said, will be published as soon as the consent of the Papal nuncio at Vienna is obtained.

### REPORT OF TROOP TRAIN BEING FIRED UPON UNSUBSTANTIATED

Railroad Detectives Find Only a Rock Was Thrown at Coach Near Ohio Village.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 15.—No evidence can be found to substantiate a report that a troop train on the Pennsylvania Railroad had been fired upon at Mingo Junction near Steubenville, according to an announcement from the railroad.

Railroad detectives who investigated the affair reported that the train was passing through Mingo Junction something was thrown at the train, presumably a stone, and that one window was broken.

It was reported from Steubenville last night that the train had been fired upon and several soldiers had been wounded.

The Post-Dispatch is the only newspaper in St. Louis that receives and publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

## DETAILS OF REVOLT ENGINEERED BY GEN. KORNILOFF

Rebellious General Gave Out  
Word Move on Petrograd Was  
to Prevent Massacre.

### OFFICERS WERE DECEIVED

Commander Called Them Into  
Conference Ostensibly to  
Study Bomb-Throwing.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—An officer who arrived here today from Gen. Korniloff's headquarters at Mohilev gave the first authoritative account of the events there at the outbreak of the rebellion.

The officer said that last Saturday a number of infantry "striking battalions" volunteers and picked men, splendidly disciplined and armed, who were the backbone of Gen. Korniloff's brief Galician offensive early last summer, arrived at headquarters. They had been informed they were needed to reinforce the Riga front, but the real aim was to march them against Petrograd. Korniloff reviewed them with great pomp.

The night Korniloff prepared his first proclamation to the army, ordering the printing of vast numbers of it. The Socialist composers refused to do the General's bidding, and an officer took a detachment of Teles Turcomans, who composed the rebel General's bodyguard, into the composing room and under a threat to cut down the printers, forced them to set the type and print the proclamation.

Korniloff's Proclamations Printed. The composers later received Premier Kerensky's proclamation, and while diligently printing that of Korniloff, also secretly printed Kerensky's and circulated it everywhere.

Meanwhile the local Council of Deputies began a vigorous demonstration among the "striking battalions." The Kerensky proclamation caused discussion among the troops and a majority of them sent a demand to Korniloff that they immediately be sent back to the front. On all trains passing through Mohilev the printers threw out large clumps of Kerensky's proclamation so they might reach the soldiers at the front.

As a result of the Government's counter agitation a battalion of the Cavaliers of St. George succeeded from their officers that they would die for the provisional Government and issued orders to attack Korniloff. The local civilians were anti-Korniloff, but the local union of officers of the army and the fleet appealed to them to support Korniloff, declaring that he was Russia's only salvation.

Officer Was Deceived. Another officer says that he, with one officer from the all-Moscow regiment was summoned to Mohilev ostensibly for the purpose of studying the "English method of throwing bombs." When he arrived he was informed he had been summoned for a more serious purpose.

"In Petrograd," the officer said, "I was told, 'there has been a revolution and Bolsheviki rising in which are implicated some of the Ministers and the object of which is to conclude a separate peace and to send disbanded soldiers from house to house, to rob and massacre the bourgeoisie. Without help from the front it is impossible to defeat the plot. Gen. Korniloff already has sent part of the army to Petrograd and his plan is to appoint himself temporary dictator."

The officer said every officer was given 150 rubles for expenses. The officers, he added, returned to Moscow Monday, passing on the way the "Savage" division, one detachment of Siberian Cossacks and Korniloff units. On reaching Moscow the officers read Kerensky's proclamations and realized the truth of the situation.

### OHIO GOVERNOR TO WED TODAY

Miss Margaret Blair of Illinois to Be Bride.

ELMHURST, Ill., Sept. 15.—James E. Elmhurst, who has been married to Miss Margaret Blair, daughter of Thomas S. Blair Jr. The ceremony is to be performed at the country residence of the bride's family and the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., will officiate.

Gov. Cox has named as his attendants Adjutant-General George Wood and Col. Hall, both members of his personal staff. The bride's attendants are her sister-in-law, Mrs. Parker Blair and Miss Eleanor Ogden, both of Elmhurst. Only the immediate families of the couple have been invited. Gov. Cox and his bride expect to spend some time in Hot Springs, Va., after which they will be at home at the Cox residence near Dayton, O.

### SHIP LAUNCHED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The first of a fleet of 150 vessels to be constructed in this country under British registry to replace the losses due to submarine warfare was launched today at the yards of the Chicago Shipbuilding Co. Miss Marybell McMullin, daughter of Edw. McMullin, launchmaster for 20 years, christened the vessel, the War Banner, as it glided into the water.

The ship was built for the Canadian line, the first to be constructed in America for that company. Its approximate cost was \$800,000.

## ISHI SAYS JAPAN STANDS WITH U. S.

THROUGHOUT IN WAR

### Will Rejoice With Her When Liberty Bell Again Sounds a Righteous Peace.

### MISSION AT PHILADELPHIA

Speaking at Luncheon, Viscount  
Pays Great Tribute to New  
American Ambassador.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—"Japan stands with the United States throughout the struggle for liberty and freedom and will rejoice with America when the Liberty Bell shall again ring the proclamation of a righteous peace," declared Viscount Kikujiro Ishi, Ambassador Extraordinary and head of the Japanese mission in this country, in an address today at Independence Hall.

Viscount Ishi, who is accompanied by a large Japanese staff, spoke at a luncheon given by the Japanese Association and other organizations, extended a welcome to the mission. At a reception at the Manufacturers' Club and later the party were the guests of honor at a largely attended banquet at the Hotel Hamilton.

Speaking at the luncheon, Viscount Ishi paid tribute to Roland S. Morris, successor to George W. Guthrie, late American Ambassador to Japan. He said Japan and America have been the victims of a vicious campaign of slander and intrigue "as dastardly and horrible as the black record of German crimes on the Atlantic, in Belgium or in France can show."

"We are wide awake now to the danger, and in this, as in other fields of active warfare against our common enemy, we will, in future, stand close together because of the extension of the past," he said. "National unity is always paramount and international amity is dependent upon the loyalty of the citizenry. America and Japan, as a united nation, can add the other, and together can help ourselves and our neighbors to better and happier times."

President Frank Farrington of the Illinois District, C. M. W. A., stated that the strike of 4000 local miners has destroyed all hope for Illinois miners receiving an increase from operators before the present wage agreement expires.

Farrington returned today from Washington, where he has been in conference with Coal Dictator Garfield.

### 2 MEN INSIDE BANK STAND OFF

CITIZENS FOUR HOURS; ESCAPE

Engage Band in Rifle, Revolver and Shotgun Fire at Milford, Kan. While Three Tried to Blow Safe.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Sept. 15.—After engaging with citizens in rifle, revolver and shotgun fire for approximately four hours, early today, three men who were attempting to blow the safe of the State Bank of Milford, Kan., escaped uninjured and without any spoils.

The alarm was given by a night telephone operator who was working in a building opposite the bank, after three men who had fired one shot of an explosive. The men of the town assembled and the shooting began. Two of the robbers held off the men outside the bank while the third fired seven more shots in the door of the bank.

The discovery was made at midnight and at 4 o'clock in the morning the robbers escaped through the back door of the bank building and ran to the Union Pacific tracks where they found a gasoline section car. A posse gave chase but the men escaped.

### POLICE, ANSWERING CALL, FIND

BROKER'S WIFE WAVING PISTOL

Husband Says He Only Wanted Aid in Disarming Mrs. T. E. Price — Doctor Tells of Hysteria.

Mrs. T. E. Price, wife of a broker, was standing at the top of a stairway at her home, 26 North King's highway, when she was fired at by a man who had fired one shot of an explosive. The men of the town assembled and the shooting began. Two of the robbers held off the men outside the bank while the third fired seven more shots in the door of the bank.

The policemen induced her to surrender the weapon. Price said he did not wish to prosecute his wife, but only wanted aid in disarming her.

Dr. Louie P. Butler of 4661 Maryland avenue, said he had been treating Mrs. Price for hysteria.

### SISTER-IN-LAW CAUSES MAN

TO BE HELD AS SLACKER

Declares He Did Not Register After She Had Him Arrested on Charge of Slapping Her.

Mrs. Ethel Murphy of 1620 Wash street, after having her brother-in-law, Robert Miller, arrested last night, on a charge of slapping her, told the police that although he was a military aviator, he did not register for military service.

Miller said he was born Sept. 22, 1884, and was therefore 32 years old on his last birthday. He had no documents to confirm the date, and was turned over to the Department of Justice.

### Joplin Nominates Men for Mayor.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 15.—Charles A. Robinson, Acting Mayor, and C. S. Poole, a jeweler, were nominated on a primary yesterday to make the race for Mayor Sept. 23 to succeed Hugh McIndoe, who was recalled from office recently.

## Burglar's Story on Which Cummins Is Indicted

Continued from Page One.

General for details of articles given by him to Cummins, Frank said:

"I turned over to him a watch, a little silver watch—turned over the works of a watch got out of a house on—the people's name is Johnson, the first or second street south of Delmar boulevard. I kept the case and sold the case as old gold for \$35. The man begged me for the watch after I was arrested. I would have told him where the works was, but I could not without getting Cummins in bad. He received the works out of that watch. I gave him a wrist watch and he said he was going to give it to his little baby."

Tells of Giving Cuff Buttons. In telling that he gave a pair of cuff buttons to Cummins, Frank said:

"They had a little engraving but no initials. I was very careful not to give him anything with any initials because he wouldn't have it."

He said many valuable articles stolen by him were disposed of to a woman living in Carpenter place with whom he said Cummins had an intimate friendship. He said the things that went to that woman were included in "Cummins' end" of his robbery. Included in them were jewelry, silk dresses, cut glass and furs. In telling of a set of furs, he said:

"There was a blue silver fox set, brand new, I got. She had it altered for the girl, and she wore it, and there happened to be a little piece of the goods. He (the man from whom it was stolen) seen that and came to me confidentially outside of

the police and spoke to me. I told him I didn't know anything about it. I didn't want to convict myself to him and I got now how far he would go without throwing me to the police, but he offered to pay me handsomely if I would turn them up but I wouldn't do it because I could not do it without getting Cummins in trouble and getting Mrs. — in trouble. I got another set of mink furs in Kingsbury place, worth about \$200. I sold them to Mrs. — for \$15. Another set of furs I had for the wife were blue fox, very expensive furs. She got tired of them and sold them to Mrs. —'s daughter."

Says He Gave Cummins Money. He next told that he gave Cummins \$10 at Grand avenue and Delmar boulevard, and going on into details of his relationship with Cummins told that he gave Cummins shirts, ties and collars, cigarette cases, watches, chains and the like. He said he had no knowledge of what Cummins did with things given to him, and that if he disposed of them he did not know it. Asked particularly about money he said he had given Cummins, Frank said:

"Oh, yes, there was \$10 handed to him in front of Grand and Delmar. Another time in front of Reist \$15, on him, and there were three or four other times I handed him \$5 and \$10 at my home or Mrs. —'s."

He said that no other police officer so far as he knew had knowledge of Cummins' relations with him, and that while there were three or four policemen whom he at times suspected of knowledge, he had no real information that they knew anything.

### END OF GENERAL STRIKE IN

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., IS IN SIGHT

Mayor Announces He Will Permit Parade of 12,000 Strikers, and Committee Meets Gov. Lowden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 15.—With the announcement by Mayor C. T. Bauman this morning that he will issue a permit for a parade of 12,000 strikers, the end of the general walkout here seems in sight. At the same time a committee of strikers and a committee of business men went into session with Gov. Lowden. Previous to the meeting the unionists said that an agreement virtually had been reached.

President Frank Farrington of the Illinois District, C. M. W. A., stated that the strike of 4000 local miners has destroyed all hope for Illinois miners receiving an increase from operators before the present wage agreement expires.

Farrington returned today from Washington, where he has been in conference with Coal Dictator Garfield.

### SOLD WORTHLESS BONDS

Prisoner in Chicago Confesses to Operations There.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Eugene L. Flannigan, formerly a Police Magistrate in Eastwood, N. Y., confessed yesterday to having disposed of more than \$100,000 in worthless bonds in Chicago, according to a statement by the Assistant State's Attorney. Flannigan's confession followed the arrest of Thomas Tyble, a real estate dealer, and J. C. Nelson and Mrs. S. F. Ward, all of whom are said to have operated with Flannigan.

Tyble asserted when in custody that he had been made the victim of worthless bonds, having purchased some from Flannigan. He declared he acted in good faith. Peter Johnson, who is said to have worked with Flannigan, was also arrested.

### GLASS IN BREAKFAST FOOD

Pure Food Commission Investigating How It Got Into Package.

At the offices of the Federal Pure Food and Drug Commission it was stated today that an investigation is being made into the finding of ground glass in a package of instant fast food which was sold to the family of J. B. Meyer, 4168 A Finney avenue. However, the agents are of the opinion that the glass found its way into the package through carelessness, and not criminal intent.

The package was delivered to the Meyer home Thursday by a grocer, and Alfred, 14-year-old son of Meyer, was the first to partake of the cereal. His mouth was cut, and the others did not taste the food. In the package was found a tablespoonful of glass ground so fine that the particles were almost invisible.

### DRINKS POISON AFTER QUARREL

Woman Tries to End Life After Going to See Husband at Work.

Mrs. Rose Vogt, 29 years old, drank poison at her home, 2316 Lemay avenue, at 8:30 a. m. today, after she had gone to a brewery where her husband is employed and had quarreled with him.

On the way she bought the poison. Before taking it, she told her child, Marie, 16 years old, to call Mabel S. and Myrtle, 16 years old, going to end her troubles. She is at the city hospital in a serious condition.

### SOLDIER TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF

Details of Shooting at Scott Field Are Withheld.

A mess sergeant connected with a national guard unit at Scott Field, the Belleville aviation camp, shot himself with suicidal intent at the camp at 6:25 o'clock this morning. Officers at the camp refused to give any information as to the identity of the man or the cause or the circumstances of the act.

### HOLLAND GETS GERMAN COAL

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from The Hague to Reuters Limited, states that information has been received from German official quarters that the export of German coal to Holland is being resumed.

## CONSTABLE ARRESTED FOR DEMANDING SAFE

Police Refuse to Permit Strongbox, Seized in Gambling Raid, to Be Replevined.

Harry Levin of 814 O'Fallon street, a Deputy Constable in the court of Justice "Jimmy" Miles, was ordered arrested by Chief Allender today when he attempted a second time through a writ of replevin to obtain possession of a safe which detectives had seized in a raid, on the theory that it contained evidence of the operation of a handbook. A bondsman appeared as Levin was being booked and obtained his release.

The safe was seized yesterday afternoon by detectives who entered a house at Thirteenth and Benton streets. They arrested John Walsh of 2515 North Nineteenth street, and three other men. Walsh refused to unlock the safe, which he said contained \$450 in cash and papers, and it was taken to police headquarters. Walsh got out on bond and obtained in Justice Miles' court a writ of replevin ordering the police to surrender the safe. When Levin arrived with the writ accompanied by Thomas Rowe Jr., an attorney, Night Chief Glynn refused to give up the safe to return to Walsh. The City Council has ordered the Police Department has a right to keep possession of what it believes to be gambling evidence.

Levin jumped on top of the safe, tried to break it open, and then he and Rowe and several others, and renewed his demand that the safe be given up. On Chief Allender's refusal, the matter was referred to the Circuit Attorney's office, declaring they would demand a grand jury investigation.

## NEW FRENCH CABINET ONE OF ENERGY, M. BOUILLON SAYS

Ministry Made Up of Strong Young Men, Declares Special Commissioner Now in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The new French Cabinet was described last night as "a Cabinet of energy, a Ministry of strong young men, most of them in the neighborhood of 45," by Franklin Bouillon, majority leader of the French House of Deputies, and chosen by President Poincaré for the post of Minister of Missions abroad.

M. Bouillon, now in Washington on special mission, will call for home soon in response to a summons which was at once a notification and a command to return to France.

"The new Cabinet," he said, "is the most energetic since the beginning of the war. It will receive the full support of all parties, including the Socialists, and it typifies the spirit of determination and devotion in France. I consider M. Painlevé one of the greatest men in France today. As regards my own post, my duties will comprise the co-ordinating of the work done by the high commissions of France now in other allied countries. The Minister should do much to speed the work and enhance the value of the missions and I enter upon my task with enthusiasm."

Judge Hennings yesterday overruled the motion of Mrs. Eugene Bakewell



## ROOT SAYS MANY WHO OPPOSE WAR NOW ARE TRAITORS

Some Pacifists Doing More for Germany Than They Could in Arms, He Declares.

### TALK AT CHICAGO RALLY

Gompers Pledges Labor to Fight Until World Has Overthrown Toryism.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Treason to America in the world war was defined by Elihu Root and labor was pledged to fight until world toryism had been overthrown by Samuel Gompers, at a patriotic rally here last night staged in the Coliseum by the National Security League for the announced purpose of vindicating Chicago against alleged intimations of unpatriotism.

"The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war now and against everything that is being done to carry on the war are rendering more effective service to Germany than they ever could render in the field with arms in their hands," declared the former Secretary of State amid cheers. "It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of them are at heart traitors to the United States."

"As time goes on and the character of these acts becomes more and more clearly manifest, all who continue to associate with them must come under the same condemnation as traitors to their country."

"All these naturalized citizens who are taking part in this obstruction to the government in the conduct of the war are false to their oaths; are forfeiting their rights of citizenship; are repudiating their honorable obligations; are requiring by evil the good that has been done in the generous and unstinted hospitality with which the people of the United States have welcomed them to the liberty and the opportunities of this free land. We must believe that in many cases this is done because of failure to understand what this war really is."

"This is a war of defense. It is perfectly described in the words of the Constitution which established this nation—to provide for the common defense and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. The national defense demands not merely force, but intelligence. By entering this war in April the United States availed itself of the very last opportunity to make itself against subjection to German power before it was too late to defend itself successfully."

"What If Germany Had Won?" "Plainly if the power of the German Government is to continue America can no longer look for protection to the law of nations or the faith of treaties or the instincts of humanity or the restraints of modern civilization. If America had stayed out of the war and Germany had won, could we have defended the Monroe Doctrine? Could we have maintained our independence? For an answer to that question consider what we have been doing since war was declared. Congress has been in continuous session, passing with unprecedented rapidity laws containing grants of power and of money unexampled in our history. The people have generously responded with noble loyalty and enthusiasm to the call for the surrender of money and of customary rights and the supply of men to the service of the country. Nearly half a year has passed and still we are not ready to fight. I am not blaming the Government. It was inevitable. Preparation for modern war requires long periods of time and the more peaceful and unprepared for war a democracy is, the longer is the time required."

"The history, the character, the avowed principles of action, the manifest and undisguised purposes of the German autocracy made it clear and certain that, if America stayed out of the great war and Germany won, America would forthwith be required to defend herself, and would be unable to defend herself against the man lust for conquest, the same will to dominate the world which has made Europe a bloody shambles."

Gompers Assails Germans. Gompers said in part: "There is such a thing as humility. There is such a thing as patience. But when some body will undertake to make assault upon an innocent, peace-loving man or woman, then patience ceases to be a virtue and humility brings on the brand of cowardice."

"That was the position in which the United States found itself as a nation by the repeated insults and assaults upon the character and upon the lives of our people, our men, our women and our innocent children."

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## Divorced Wife of St. Louisan Accused of Murder in Chicago



MISS RUBY DEAN.

associate with them must come under the same condemnation as traitors to their country."

"All these naturalized citizens who are taking part in this obstruction to the government in the conduct of the war are false to their oaths; are forfeiting their rights of citizenship; are repudiating their honorable obligations; are requiring by evil the good that has been done in the generous and unstinted hospitality with which the people of the United States have welcomed them to the liberty and the opportunities of this free land. We must believe that in many cases this is done because of failure to understand what this war really is."

"This is a war of defense. It is perfectly described in the words of the Constitution which established this nation—to provide for the common defense and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. The national defense demands not merely force, but intelligence. By entering this war in April the United States availed itself of the very last opportunity to make itself against subjection to German power before it was too late to defend itself successfully."

"What If Germany Had Won?" "Plainly if the power of the German Government is to continue America can no longer look for protection to the law of nations or the faith of treaties or the instincts of humanity or the restraints of modern civilization. If America had stayed out of the war and Germany had won, could we have defended the Monroe Doctrine? Could we have maintained our independence? For an answer to that question consider what we have been doing since war was declared. Congress has been in continuous session, passing with unprecedented rapidity laws containing grants of power and of money unexampled in our history. The people have generously responded with noble loyalty and enthusiasm to the call for the surrender of money and of customary rights and the supply of men to the service of the country. Nearly half a year has passed and still we are not ready to fight. I am not blaming the Government. It was inevitable. Preparation for modern war requires long periods of time and the more peaceful and unprepared for war a democracy is, the longer is the time required."

"The history, the character, the avowed principles of action, the manifest and undisguised purposes of the German autocracy made it clear and certain that, if America stayed out of the great war and Germany won, America would forthwith be required to defend herself, and would be unable to defend herself against the man lust for conquest, the same will to dominate the world which has made Europe a bloody shambles."

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## "LET LUXBURG DISAPPEAR AND LEAVE NO TRACE"

German Paper Offers This as Best Solution for Vexatious Problem.

### HIS METHODS DENOUNCED

Press Says Intercepted Mexican Message Should Have Warned Minister.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—The Koelnische Zeitung sent by Count Luxburg, German Minister to Argentina, to the German Foreign Office through the Swedish legation have been permitted to be published in the German press.

The Koelnische Zeitung says it is easy to understand why if it is not forgotten they were secret messages in code and if the future dispatches of entente diplomacy could be read still more drastic expressions would be encountered. Regarding the phrase in one of Count Luxburg's dispatches about sinking steamships without leaving a trace, the paper laments argues that the expression does not mean sinking a ship with all hands, but so sinking her that military mishaps might be avoided, as, for example, concealing the fact from other ships that she was sunk by a submarine and not by a mine.

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## GERMAN PRESS EXPLAINS WHY INDEMNITY FOR TORO WAS PAID

Inspired Article Says Sole Reason Was That Sinking Was Outside Barred Zone.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—An inspired article in the German press says the sole reason for granting compensation for the Argentine steamer is that she was sunk outside the barred zone.

The Argentine steamer Toro was torpedoed off Gibraltar June 25. The Argentine Government on July 5 demanded an indemnity from Germany. On Aug. 28 Germany made her promise to Argentina to observe international law toward Argentine shipping and pledged herself to pay an indemnity for the loss of the Toro.

WAR CAUSES NEW YORK TO CURTAIL WINTER SOCIAL PLANS

### Junior Assemblies, Smartest Event of Season, and Autumn Ball at Tuxedo Abandoned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Because of this country's entry into the war, there will be little of the gay social life this winter that has made New York society perhaps the most brilliant in the country. This was ascertained today from several prominent society women under whose direction the most important subscription and dancing classes are given.

Announcement is expected during the week of the abandonment of the junior assemblies, regarded as the most important and smartest events of the season, and held particularly for debutantes. The annual autumn ball at Tuxedo, which has survived a generation or more, also will be discontinued.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO U. S. RECALLED, SUCCESSOR NAMED

Chevalier Van Rappard Denies Failure to Obtain Release of Food for Holland Flashed in Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Chevalier W. L. F. C. Van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister, is today preparing to return to The Hague following his recall by the Dutch Government. It is expected he will be given a European post, possibly a diplomatic position in his own country.

Chevalier Van Rappard will be succeeded by Mr. Van Royen, whose diplomatic experience includes several years spent as secretary of the legation here.

M. Van Rappard said the failure of his endeavors to obtain a release of foodstuffs to Holland had nothing whatever to do with his recall. When Count von Bernstorff was Germany's Ambassador here, M. Van Rappard was said to be extremely friendly with the Count, and was criticized on that account.

200 FARMERS APPLY FOR 174 STANDS IN STREET MARKET

Board of Public Service Will Be Asked to Authorize Extension of Space.

More than 200 farmers applied this week for permission to use the 174 stands at the Wild Hunter ("Consumers") market on Broadway between the Chicago and Keokuk streets. The Board of Public Service will be asked to extend the market a block south to afford additional "stands."

This is the first of the markets of the city to make it convenient for consumers to buy directly from producers of fruits and vegetables. The Women's Food Conservation Committee, the Consumers' League and other organizations urged the establishment of these "consumers' markets."

An ordinance granting authority to the Board of Public Service to designate "stands" for farmers was passed at their instance.

E. N. S. Lee's Stolen Auto Found. The automobile of E. N. S. Lee, 5537 Cates avenue, which was stolen Thursday night, was found yesterday in front of 721 Aubert avenue. Several of its parts were missing.

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## FINAL CONFERENCE ON MILK PRICES SET FOR TUESDAY

Producers, Retailers and City Will Be Represented at Meeting.

### DAIRMEN OBDDURATE

Association Will Insist on Increased Price, Official Declares.

At a meeting of the Illinois Producers' Association and representatives of St. Louis dairies, in the offices of the Missouri Bottlers' Association, 1808 Biddle street, next Tuesday, an effort will be made to name a joint committee, including city officials, whose purpose will be to prevent an increase in the price of milk in St. Louis during the autumn and winter.

St. Louis dairymen, in conference with Director of Public Welfare Schmoll, yesterday, agreed to cooperate with the city. They promised to urge the Illinois Producers' Association, at the meeting Tuesday, to include some of its members in the joint committee, which, it is hoped, will bring about a lower schedule than that adopted by the Illinois organization for the autumn and winter.

The St. Louis dairymen named as their representatives on the committee, Frank R. Wolken, Jersey Farm Dairy; A. Thornton, Union Dairy; Dan C. Kerchoff, Pevely Dairy; R. L. Kayser, St. Louis Dairy; J. O. Steinlage, Steinlage's Sanitary Milk Co., and C. C. Mannebach, Grafman Dairy. Director Schmoll, Health Commissioner Starkloff, Assistant Health Commissioner Jordan and Hospital Commissioner Shutt will represent the city.

Opposes City Being Represented. Donley A. Brooks of Marine, Ill., president of the Illinois Producers' Association, said last night that the meeting Tuesday is one for the dairymen and the producers, and it was not desirable, he said, to have the city represented. The purpose of the meeting, Brooks said, was to discuss the new prices, which become effective a few days after the gathering.

The establishment of municipal farms as a means of lowering the cost of milk in St. Louis, is advocated by the Industrial School Association, whose president, Felix P. Lawrence, says the organization will urge the Board of Aldermen to appropriate \$300,000 for the purpose.

Lawrence says this sum of money would be sufficient to equip farms big enough to insure a supply of 10,000 gallons of milk a day. This would be about one-fourth the amount consumed daily in St. Louis.

One farm could be operated in connection with the industrial school at Fort Belfontaine, another at the Sanitarium and a third on Chesley Island. Lawrence contends. Others could be added, he says, as necessity demanded.

City Has Land. The city owns the land that would be used at Fort Belfontaine and the sanitarium, Lawrence points out, and could employ inmates of various municipal institutions as workers on the farms. Feed and other supplies could be purchased more cheaply by the city than private buyers are able to obtain. Private producers are able to obtain private prices. The saving of freight on milk brought to the city from Illinois and distant points in Missouri would be an additional advantage of municipal dairying, Lawrence holds.

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## TONIGHT'S DIRECTOR OF VICTORIA VAUDEVILLE





# GERARD TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES AT PRISON CAMPS

Former Ambassador Describes German Ill-Treatment of Prisoners of War and His Efforts to Alleviate the Victims' Suffering as Much as Possible.

This is the thirty-eighth installment of "My Four Years in Germany," in which the American diplomat recounts his experiences at the Court of Berlin.

By JAMES W. GERARD,

American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 13, 1913, to Feb. 1, 1917.

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**D**URING the period of the first months of the war, in addition to my regular work, it became necessary to look after those subjects of other nations who had been confined to my care.

At first considerable liberty was allowed the British, although none were permitted to leave the country. They were required to report to the police at stated times during the day, and could not remain out late at night.

The Japanese had received warning from their embassy as to the turn that events might take, and, before sending its ultimatum, the Japanese Government had warned its citizens, so that a great number of them had left Germany. After the declaration of war by Japan, all the Japanese in Germany were immediately imprisoned. This was stated to be in order to save them from the fury of the population.

Certainly, the population seemed to be greatly incensed against the Japanese. When I finally obtained permission for their release and departure from Germany I had to send some one with the parties of Japanese to the Swiss frontier in order to protect them from injury. They were permitted to leave only through Switzerland, and, therefore, had to change cars at Munich. Before sending any of them to Munich I invariably telegraphed our Consul there to notify the Munich police so that proper protection could be provided at the railway station.

## Japanese Prisoners Marvels of Courtesy.

On one occasion a number of Japanese were waiting in the embassy in order to take the night train for Munich. I sent a servant to take them out, in order that they might get something to eat in a restaurant, but as no restaurant in Berlin would sell them food, arrangements were made to give them meals in the embassy.

The members of the Siamese Legation, who in appearance greatly resemble the Japanese, were often subjected to indignities, and for a long time did not dare move about freely in Berlin, or even leave their houses.

The Japanese were marvels of courtesy. After I visited some of them at the civilian camp of Ruhleben, they wrote me a letter thanking me for the visit. Nearly every Japanese leaving Germany on his arrival in Switzerland wrote me a grateful letter.

When I finally left Germany, as I stepped from the special train at Zurich, a Japanese woman, who had been imprisoned in Germany, and whose husband I had visited in a prison camp forward to thank me. A Japanese man was waiting in the hotel office in Berne when I arrived there for a similar purpose, and early the next morning the Japanese Minister called and left a beautiful clock for Mrs. Gerard as an expression of his gratitude for the attention shown to his countrymen.

It was really a pleasure to be able to do something for these polite and charming people.

## First Visit to Prison Camp.

On Aug. 20 I paid my first visit to a German prison camp. This was to the camp at Doberitz, situated about eight miles west of Berlin, a sort of military camp with permanent barracks. Some of these barracks were used for the confinement of such British civilians as the Germans had arrested in the first days of the war. Only a few British were among the prisoners there, together with a number of Russian and French. I was allowed to converse freely with the prisoners and found that they had no complaints.

As the war went on, however, a number of British prisoners of war were made by the Germans during the course of the great retreat of the British in Northern France. They officers and privates began to come into Germany and were distributed in various camps. Finally, in the autumn of 1914, the British Government decided on internment a great number of Germans in England and the German Government immediately, and as a reprisal, interned all the British civilian men who, up to this time, had enjoyed comparative freedom in Berlin and other cities of the empire.

The British civilians were shut up in a race track about five miles from the center of Berlin, called Ruhleben. This race track in peace times was used for contests of trotting horses, and on it were the usual grandstands and brick stable buildings containing box stalls with hay lofts above, where the race horses were kept.

An Aug. 20 I paid my first visit to the police presidency in Berlin, where political prisoners, when arrested, were confined. A small number of English prisoners subject to special investigation were there interned. This prison, which I often subsequently visited, was clean and well kept, and I never had any particular complaints from the prisoners confined there—except, of course, as the war progressed, concerning the inadequacy of the food.

**Special Care for British Prisoners.** I had organized a special department immediately on the breaking out of the war to care for the interests of the English. At first Mr. Boylston Beal, a lawyer of Boston, assisted by Livingston Paine of New York, was at the head of this department of which later the Hon. John B. Jackson, formerly our Minister to the Balkan States, Greece and Cuba, took charge. He volunteered to give his assistance at the

## Secretary of New Thought Alliance Here for International Congress



DR. JULIA SETON.

The trouble with many persons, says Dr. Julia Seton of New York, field secretary at large, who is here to attend the International New Thought Congress, is that they are trying to worry about things that are not their own.

A person whose color is lavender, for instance, tries to be violet, and fails. Or a person whose key is E times up to G and life is one long discord for him.

Vibration's the thing, says Dr. Seton, and vibration translates itself into color and sound, light and heat and everything. So that everybody has a color and a sound pitch and all who would get along tolerably well must find their color and pitch and get into harmony with the universe.

The New Thought Alliance will hold an eight-days' congress at the Planters Hotel, beginning tomorrow, and Dr. Seton has announced that noted healers will be present to minister to those "off color" free at every session.

## An Agreement in 20 Minutes.

I discussed the question involved with two representatives from the Foreign Office, two from the War Department, and Count Schwerin, who commanded the civilian camp at the Ruhleben race track. In 20 minutes we managed to reach an agreement, which I then and there drew up; the substance of which was that as between England and Germany the American Ambassador and his representatives in Germany and the American Ambassador and his representatives in England should have the right to visit the prison camps on giving reasonable notice, which was to be 24 hours where possible, and should have the right to converse with the prisoners within sight but out of hearing of the camp officials. An endeavor should be made to aid just matters complained of with the camp authorities before bringing them to the notice of higher authorities. Ten representatives should be named by our Ambassador, and these should receive passes enabling them to visit the camps under the conditions above stated.

This agreement was ratified by the British and German Governments, and thereafter for a long time we worked under its provisions, and in most questions deal direct with the War Department.

Of course, before this meeting I had managed to get permission to visit the camps of Ruhleben and Doberitz, near Berlin. Mr. Michaelson, our Consul at Cologne, and Mr. Jackson and others at the embassy had been permitted to visit certain camps.

But immediately preceding the meeting on the 4th of March, and while matters were still being discussed, we were compelled to a certain extent to suspend our visits.

In the first days of the war it was undoubtedly and unfortunately true that prisoners of war taken by the Germans, both at the time of their capture and in transit to the prison camps, were often badly treated by the soldiers, guards or the civil population. The instances were too numerous; the evidence too overwhelming. In the prison camps themselves, owing to the peculiar system of military government in Germany, the treatment of the prisoners varied greatly. As I have stated, I think, in another place, Germany is divided into army corps districts. Over each of these districts, in time of war, is a representative corps commander who is clothed with absolute power in that district, his orders superseding those of all civilian officials. These corps commanders do not report to the War Department, but are in a measure independent and very jealous of their rights. Obstructed by the Jealous Military. For instance, to show the difficulty of dealing with these corps commanders, after my arrangements concerning the inspection of prisoners of war had been ratified by both

## ENDS HER LIFE AFTER SOLDIER TELLS OF LOVE

Woman Had Protested That She Could Not Leave Her Husband and Son.

After Mrs. Ella Campbell, 33 years old, of 4634 Idaho avenue, had taken poison at her home yesterday afternoon, Corporal Albert E. Smith, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, told the police that a short time before he had asked her to elope with him, or to obtain a divorce from Joseph Campbell, a clerk.

Smith said Mrs. Campbell refused to comply with his wishes and he went upstairs. He was talking with Mrs. Campbell's mother, Mrs. Martha Bohall, when they heard a cry in the basement.

They found Mrs. Campbell lying on the basement floor. "I have taken poison," she said, and became unconscious. She died a few minutes later.

Smith was arrested when he told of his conversation with Mrs. Campbell. He said he had known her a year and loved her. Yesterday, he said, he went to her home and told her of his love. As quoted in the police report he told her he was going away with his army command today and he wanted her to be his wife.

Mrs. Campbell, he said, replied that she loved her husband and her boy Morris and she would not think of such a thing.

Campbell told policemen that Smith had visited his family a number of times, but was regarded only as a friend.

## SAVES \$100 FROM ROBBERS BY RUSE OF SNEEZING

Man Throws Wallet Into Grass When Pulling Handkerchief From Pocket During Holdup.

Harry Frankel, 4511 McPherson avenue, obeyed promptly a command to throw up his hands last night when he and two companions were held up by three highwaymen with revolvers at Newstead avenue and West Pine boulevard.

While the robbers were searching Harry Schwartz of 4352 West Pine boulevard and Joseph A. Grossman, 4511 McPherson, Frankel pretended that he had to sneeze and drew a handkerchief from his pocket. After taking \$40 and a watch from Schwartz, \$4 and a watch from Grossman and 30 cents from Frankel the robbers ran away.

Frankel then reached into the grass at his feet and picked up a diamond ring and a wallet containing \$100 which he had thrown away when he sneezed.

An automobile which the robbers abandoned was the property of Mrs. E. S. Whitner, 1345 South Thirty-sixth street, and had been reported stolen from Garrison and Franklin avenues two hours before the holdup.

You Can Afford to Use Yellow Cabs. Call Belmont 800. Cent. 1106.—ADV.

## PREDICTS INCREASED RAILWAY EFFICIENCY AFTER THE WAR

Richard H. Ashton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and chairman of the Central Railroad War Board, in an address to the St. Louis Railway Club at the American Annex Hotel last night, told how the 631 railroads in the United States have been unified for Government service during the war.

The increased efficiency gained by this combination will continue after the war, he said, with a possibility that all the railroads will be operated as one system under Government direction.

He described the co-ordination of the railroad service for war purposes as "the most revolutionary step taken by railroads or any big business in the history of the world." The railroads, he said, have submerged all thought of competition to enable the United States to do its part in winning the war.

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(To Be Continued in the Post-Dispatch Monday.)



## MR. CARR HAD ECZEMA 8 YEARS

On Limbs. Also on Head, Ears, Chest, Neck. Cuticura Healed.



"Eczema began to show on my left limb in red spots, itching and scaling off when rubbed. Finally it began to show on my right limb between the knee and ankle, and continued in this manner for seven or eight years, always getting worse. The itching caused irritation by scratching. It also broke out on my head, ears, chest, and neck, and caused disfigurement. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after the second application I began to see that they were taking effect. I continued and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Francis Carr, Soldier, Home, Danville, Ill., December 19, 1916. If you have a poor complexion improve it by using Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally. For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address: post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

## Humorous Sidelights on Mentality of Russians, Showing Kerensky's Task

Accidental Display of a Red Umbrella Makes One Man a Town Idol—Liberty-Mad Soldiers Even Want Fish to Be Free.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

**P**OLITICAL happenings have succeeded one another so rapidly in Russia that French correspondents there have had little time to do more than occupy themselves with them, and descriptive articles from those journalists have been few regarding the effect of the revolution on the mass of the people and its results in the provinces and among the peasants. One or two articles, however, have appeared which throw some light on the mentality of the Russians, regarded as so different from that of other Europeans.

Mr. Robert de Piers, associate editor of the Figaro, and now attached to the headquarters staff of the Rumanian army, has had months of study of the Russian troops serving in conjunction with those of Rumania. Here are some anecdotes from his latest article:

There is a fine lake somewhere in the south of Russia which is connected by a channel with a smaller lake where huge carp are raised. The channel was barred by nets to prevent the carp from passing into the larger lake, and, as food does not reach the troops in the district too plentifully nor in great variety, the officers were glad to vary their mess with the fish.

## Raid Made on Fish.

One day some hundreds of soldiers were gathered in a meeting—one of those meetings which have become a regular institution in the Russian army this year—plunged in deep discussion. Suddenly there was a rush towards the lakes and with cries of "Sloboda!" "Sloboda!" "Liberty!" "Liberty!" the men began to pull out the barriers and nets and destroy them. The officers wished to prevent the destruction but the soldiers took little notice of their reprimands beyond crying "Sloboda! Sloboda for the fish!"

A non-commissioned officer explained the matter. "Fish are God's creatures, like men are. Like them they have the right to liberty. But men can talk and so have made the revolution, while fish are dumb and can never make theirs. It is, therefore, our duty to aid them because it is contrary to nature to pen them up in order to capture them easily and kill them."

## Red Umbrella Brings Honor.

A middle-class functionary, a man who occupied a modest position in one of the tax collecting offices and who was imbued with the narrow, bureaucratic reactionary spirit generally found in that class, chanced to go out one day with a red umbrella under his arm. A group of manifestants going to a meeting begged him to open his umbrella. He willingly complied and at once found that his bright umbrella—red being the revolution's color—made him a personage. Women threw him flowers, children were lifted up for him to kiss, and he was surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

The increased efficiency gained by this combination will continue after the war, he said, with a possibility that all the railroads will be operated as one system under Government direction. He described the co-ordination of the railroad service for war purposes as "the most revolutionary step taken by railroads or any big business in the history of the world." The railroads, he said, have submerged all thought of competition to enable the United States to do its part in winning the war.

Some soldiers whose bearing was anything but martial were taking up too much room in a tramway to please the female conductor, who rated them vigorously with all the extra ordinary authoritativeness which women in Russia always display towards men. "You soldiers! Go on! You only have soldiers' clothes, that's all!"

"It's a shame to treat a poor wounded man like this," murmured the woman. "If you are wounded, it must be in the left nostril and by a cork from a bottle!"

## Ribbon Starts Disturbance.

For months every material, from silk to the commonest cloth, colored red, has been sought for and made into cockades, flags, streamers, etc. The smallest fragment of red serves as an excuse for a manifestation. Here is a story of a squad of Russian soldiers, a pretty woman, a pet dog and a bow-knot of red ribbon.

The pretty woman was walking up and down the platform of a little station crowded with soldiers. The men, whose opportunities of seeing a pretty woman had been limited for many a month, gazed in admiration and were prepared to make a manifestation in her honor. But suddenly their feelings showed a change and cries of discontent began to be heard. A group of soldiers went up to the woman and severely upbraided her because a bow of red ribbon was fastened over the ear of her Pomeranian dog. Such a use of the symbol of revolution was shocking, they said, as it showed a wish to ridicule the great movement. The soldiers shouted, shrieked and jumped about excitedly to the utter astonishment of the pretty woman and of the Pom. But the woman explained herself from an embarrassing position with the gulle of a true daughter of Eve. She took the ribbon from her dog's head and placed it in her own hair. Once more the crowd changed its tone and it was amid enthusiastic cheering that she and the dog took the train a little later.

## General Silences Critics.

A certain General was suspected by his men of being only lukewarm towards the new movement, so a

of fact, it was a "History of Buddhism," bought doubtless for a nominal sum as a publisher's remainder. One soldier, as he carried away his bargain, was heard to say: "I can't read, but lots of comrades in the barracks can."

Before the revolution, people bathed naked in the Neva, but outside the town. Now they are bathing, entirely stripped, within the town and walk about on the bridges and quays between the French and British embassies. The men of 1793 were christened "sans culotte," (without trousers), the men of 1917 are "sans culotte" (without drawers).

## Troops Visit Museums.

The Petrograd soldiers, anxious to instruct themselves and occupy the leisure that the revolution has given them, are great visitors to the museums. Their anxiety to investigate everything leads them to pass their hands over the pictures and curse the statuary (often marking it with their nails). Notices have been put up begging comrades to touch nothing.

The founder and curator of the "Ethnographic Museum" recounts that his staff caretakers, cleaners, etc., has petitioned the Government for the suppression of his office, on a ground that a curator is useless in a museum, that he does nothing, costs money, and is of no service, as they, who carry the keys, wield the feather brooms and clean the floors, are the real curators.

In a manufactory the workmen in a body waited on the engineers to tell them that "the old order having passed away, there must be no more slavery. Everyone must work in turn. So you will kindly some of you go down into the mines, and other fire the engines."

"And who will do our work?" asked the engineers. "Some of us will take turns in your offices." "But what will you do there?" "The same as you—sit around, sharpen pencils, and smoke cigarettes."

## Red Goes Out of Style.

On Sunday, July 8, M. Naudeau saw a crowd along the Nevsky Prospect, carrying banners, half blue, half yellow. "That's all right," said a middle-class citizen to him, "Revolutionary red seems to be going out of date." When the column had approached, it proved to be composed almost entirely of soldiers, enough to form two or three regiments. Their banners bore the inscription, "Long Live the Government!" which seemed to show that it was a patriotic manifestation, but others had, "Long Live the Government of Kerensky!" "Long Live the Ukraine!" "Long Live Independent Little Russia!" "Long Live the Independent Ukraine!" The soldiers belonged to the Petrograd garrison and were natives of Little Russia, manifesting their desire to be enrolled as soon as possible in the purely Ukrainian army that is being formed in the South. No one interfered with their separatist demonstration.

Jewelry Tied to Chair and Robbed. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Unset diamonds and emerald rings said to be worth \$30,000 were taken by two robbers who surprised Frank L. Plon, a jeweler, in his shop yesterday. They tied him to a chair, took the loot and escaped.



**The Scissors**

No garments are acknowledged peers Of those cut by these famous shears.

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TO FIND A BUYER



TO RECOVER LOST ARTICLES



## ST. LOUISAN TELLS OF CAMION WORK ON FRENCH FRONT

Letter From Harold C. Gilbert,  
With Washington U. Unit,  
Names Men Driving Trucks.

POILUS ASK ABOUT T. R.

"Will Roosevelt Lead an Expedition?" and "Is Pershing a Fighter?" Among Questions.

Harold C. Gilbert, a member of the Washington University Ambulance Unit, which left St. Louis in May, has sent the Post-Dispatch a letter, telling of his experiences in France. Gilbert was formerly an employee of the Century Electric Co., being one of several members of the unit who were not students of the university.

Soon after the arrival of the Washington University unit in France, it was announced that most of the members could not be used in ambulance work, owing to a lack of cars, and they were asked to engage in camion work, which is the driving of trucks hauling ammunition to the front. Gilbert was one of those who entered camion work. Others, he says in his letter, were C. R. Watkins of 5803 Michigan avenue, Edward R. Byrd of Carroz Springs, Tex.; Donald Stewart of Kansas City and G. B. Croton.

"As you know," Gilbert writes, "we were divided up, and each went into monotonous ambulance work, while we chose camion work."

In his letter, dated Aug. 16, he indicates that his work is in the section of the German "strategic retreat" of last spring. He says: "Early on the morning of Aug. 14, at the hour of 4, I was awakened by the old familiar sound, 'Gilbert, it is time to get up—we've got to go out—it is cold and wet and we are behind time already—got to be on the road at 5—hurry up—get your car in line—your breakfast, noonday lunch and rations will be ready a little later.' And with very little deliberation, your truly cast off his night robes and donned a pair of heavy hose, a pair of slippers or boots, while the morning prior proceeded to the other remarks."

Once held by Germans. "I hopped, jumped and ran to the car, and after exercising all my will power and physical strength, I finally got the engine to start, soon proceeding to a series of regular explosions."

About 5 o'clock, a convoy was formed and we proceeded to the loading station, thence to the park near the big guns. We arrived there about 11 o'clock, the beginning of the French noon hour, so we had two hours to ourselves before our cars would be unloaded.

"This park or unloading station happened to be on the ground of an old mill. The buildings were all in ruins, the large steel mill wheel had been relieved of all its spokes, but from that mass of debris, it seemed to betoken the one-time thrift of that section. On the wall of the second-floor room was painted a picture of Hindenburg and over it was printed many signs, one of which was the real cause of the war."

"After visiting the old mill, we crossed the old stream, clambered over the old German trenches held by them last April, and wandered in a winding course through the valley coming to the walls inclosing beautiful grounds, in the center of which, situated on a slope, commanding a view of the valley, were the ruins of a once beautiful chateau, now in the hands of French troops."

Menaced by German Airman. "To the right of this castle was the huge gun pit of a large 155-C. M. gun. To our great pleasure, the commanding officer took us into the pit and while the men were oiling the breach, he explained a few details of how they sent the shells by air route to the Germans."

"Leaving here, we ran up the valley and as we advanced the shell holes became very numerous. Soon the slopes seemed nothing but holes and upturned sod and all along the way beautiful trees, stripped of their leaves and branches dotted the hill."

"We were suddenly stopped by a young Lieutenant, who, in excellent English, demanded to know our business in that section. We told him that we were camion drivers and he became very interested. Soon we were surrounded by 'Poilus,' who, probably for the first time, saw Americans at the front. The young officer showed us the batteries stationed around the different hills, waiting for the shades of night to fall, when they would peel forth and send shot and shell in return for the ones that were by this time falling near us."

"We were suddenly jerked off our feet and hurried into a dugout by the soldiers. Noticing our rising anger, the Lieutenant explained that a German airplane had been sighted and was about to begin its daily task of dropping bombs. Pretty soon a French machine went sailing skyward and the 'Boche' went flying back to his own lines."

"Is Roosevelt coming Over?" "All day long and ever since then great air battles have been staged at that point. This region was also the scene of gas attacks and we received a lot of criticism from the youthful officers for neglecting to bring along our gas helmets when traveling in that sector."

"Meanwhile, the 'poilus' were bombarding us with questions of the following nature: 'Are there many American soldiers in France?' 'When will the war be over?' 'Will Teddy Roosevelt lead an expedition?' 'Is Pershing a good fighter?' We

## HOW THE RETAIL COAL PROBLEM WILL BE SOLVED

State Commissioners Will Make  
a Survey Through  
County Aids.

WILL INDICATE PROFIT

Contracts Made Before President's Proclamation Will  
Stand for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The fuel administration realizes the acute need of making immediate arrangements to apportion the coal supply and regulate the retail sale of coal. To this end the following plan has been adopted:

The Fuel Administration is immediately to choose a representative of the fuel administration in each state and territory. He will also appoint in each state, in conjunction with the state representative, a committee of citizens who, with the representative, will assume direction of the regulation of the sale of coal that state. No person will be appointed, either as a state representative or on any of these committees, or any of the committees mentioned below, who is connected with the local coal industry.

County and City Fuel Boards. Each state representative, as soon as appointed, will choose a committee of citizens to represent the fuel administration in each county of the state and in each city. The state having more than 2500 population.

The state representative and the state committee will be chosen directly by the fuel administration with the approval of the President.

The county committees and the city committees will be chosen directly by the state representative.

The state committee will at once ascertain the amount of coal in the state and in each city. The state committee will also ascertain the amount of coal needed to meet any deficiency in the supply, based on last year's consumption.

Margins to Be Ascertained. It will be the duty of the various committees to ascertain and report to the Fuel Administration, the reasonable retail margin (viz., the cost of local distribution and a reasonable dealer's profit to be allowed). The committee will then, when ordered, together with the cost at the mine named by the President, the transportation charge and the jobbers' commission, when sold to a jobber, will constitute the price to be paid by the consumer. The Fuel Administration will make public from its local committees in each community sufficient data to enable the individual consumer to ascertain for himself the established price.

It will be the duty of the committee with relation to local needs in order that the Fuel Administration may, if necessary, apportion the supply of coal with careful regard to the greatest existing needs. There are many communities today in which there is no supply of coal available at retail prices.

Much Coal Under Contract. A very large proportion of the coal supply available for the coming winter is under contract. These contracts, which are allowed to stand for the present, were made prior to the President's proclamation and very largely limit the amount which may be placed on sale at retail prices based on the President's order.

It is absolutely essential, however, that a sufficient amount of coal be put on the market at once at these prices to meet the needs of domestic consumers. The Fuel Administration believes that this supply of coal can be made available, and will be made available, by voluntary arrangement between the operators and those with whom they have contracts, and thus make it unnecessary for the Fuel Administration to exercise or recommend the powers, the exercise of which, is provided in the Lever Act.

### 30 BANANAS AS APPETIZER

After Fruit Course, Man Orders Double Hilled Steak.  
BELLINGHAM, Wash., Sept. 15.—John Frye, a woodsman, has not heard of the Hoover food conservation plans. He ate 20 bananas and then went to a restaurant, where he ordered a double portion of halibut, a steak and all the extras. He says it is nothing for him to eat a dozen pies at one sitting.

### Mills Getting More Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 15.—Improvement in the grain shortage situation which for a time threatened to force the closing of many local flour mills, is reported by leading grain and flour men.

could hardly answer the first three, but the last one was easy. "Finally we had to bid our friends adieu and leave the dugout. We journeyed back over the small track which has been given no small amount of note in magazines, and arrived at the unloading station. Our trucks were soon ready and we drove over the roads that only a few months before saw the shot and shells of the allied and enemy attacks. From the roads we traveled over the old Roman road, along which Napoleon once retreated. All the roads were in the process of reconstruction, because they have to be up under a severe working state, these days."

"We came into camp about 5 o'clock, thus ending one of our many interesting days, which we shall long remember."

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

### NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BRAZIL TODAY AND TOMORROW. By L. E. Elliott. The author is one of the editors of the Pan-American magazine.

WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD ON THE BORDER. By Capt. L. G. McCann. The author was in Texas for several months as chaplain of the First Illinois. He is a wise observer and his book is interesting.

LEGAL POINTS FOR AUTOMOBILE OWNERS. By L. Childs. Brief and very conveniently arranged. A useful little manual.

GREATER ITALY. By Wm. K. Wallace. A short history of the last 60 years. An excellent book for one who wishes to read up on this interesting subject.

TREATISE ON FOOD CONSERVATION. By Mrs. S. P. Snyder. Practical instructions and recipes for the preservation of fruits, meats and vegetables. A list of economical menus is included.

WAR ADDRESSES, 1915-1917. By H. C. Lodge. Timely, eloquent and sane. They will help many people to a clearer understanding of the perplexing problems of the day.

GERMANY THE NEXT REPUBLIC? By C. W. Ackerman. The author, a well-known correspondent, believes that the German people are awakening to the need of political reforms.

JUDGMENT OF THE ORIENT. By John Galsworthy. A remarkable essay, brief, temperate, and discerning.

SHAKESPEARE THE PLAYER. By Alexander Cargill. An attempt by an English scholar to bring out the showy outlines of the great dramatist, and describe him as a flesh and blood man.

GALSWORTHY'S "BEYOND." JOHN GALSWORTHY'S position in the world of letters fortunately does not depend upon "Beyond," his newest novel; it rests securely upon more substantial achievements. Indeed, so consistently has he done better things that his admirers probably will be surprised at his giving such a story to the world as his own.

The nearest approach to purpose that appears in his suggestion of a study in heredity. The mother of the heroine was the young and childless wife of a pompous country squire when she met Maj. Winton. From their liaison, the heroine was born. It was just a plain, ordinary, illicit affair. There was no flight, no sacrifice of position or friends. The Major crept like a thief in the night into the sanctity of the Squire's home and committed adultery with his wife. Then he went away to war and the woman continued to live as the Squire's wife, and he was allowed to believe that the girl baby that followed was his own.

The author tries to sanctify this episode as the call of a great love, but it is pretty hard to make a man "up a tree" see it in that light. Putting the baby over on the old man as his own and the faithless wife's continuing to live with him combine to make it quite impossible. But this bit of uxorial chicnery prepares us for similar action by the daughter after an unhappy matrimonial experience and we are not surprised at all when she calmly and deliberately settles down to live in open adultery with a man she discovers she really and truly loves.

The difference between his mother and herself is that the mother's misconduct was secret, while hers is open and defiant of public opinion. But this is not all of the illicit love that is paraded in "Beyond." A third adulterous affair is provided for the delectation or disgust, as the case may be, of the reader.

Ghita, or "Gyp," as the heroine is called, passes into the control of Maj. Winton, her real father, through the will of her putative father, the Squire, who, mind you, has been deceived to the last into looking upon the man who stole his wife's love as his best friend. Gyp's mother died when the child was born. In time the mask is thrown off and Gyp assumes before the world the role of the Major's real daughter, a proud, beautiful, spoiled creature, who is so worshiped by her father that she is permitted to do or have anything she likes. She falls under the fascination of Gustav Florsén, a violinist with genius but an insufferable egotist and cad. She marries him, but his boorish manners and egotism soon drive them apart.

Paradoxical as it may sound, Hall has the gift of giving these things a stuff whether you like it or not. He is forever holding out the threat that the next page of the book is the best and it would be foolish to quit it. At that, he writes in a breezy, waxy style reminiscent of Robert Chambers in the good old days. You really don't have to know much about golf to enjoy the work. Speaking of his own accomplishments on the green and fairway (whatever they are), Hall says:

"If, for every ball I have driven out of bounds in tournament medal-play, I were to be presented with one dollar, I should now have money enough to buy out H. Ford, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan and Charles Schwab and still have \$5.65 left for incidentals."

"If every ball I have driven into water hazards were suddenly to rise to the surface thereof and remain fixed and immovable, there would be no more water hazards, as such, on 19 different courses."

"If the time I have devoted to golf had been spent in a labor of \$1.50 per day, I should have made enough by this time to pay the national debt of Uruguay and have enough left over for a Liberty Bond." (The Century Co.)

### Your Best Girl

Will like you more than ever, if you send her some  
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We make special efforts to please the girl. Phone and get our low prices. Delivery free and prompt.  
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VINCENNES  
\$2.00 ROUND TRIP  
Low rates to intermediate stations. Train leaves 7:34 A. M. Returns arrives St. Louis at 9:00 P. M. Tickets \$10. Broadway and at Union Station.

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KILLS BUGS

At All Dealers, Refuse Substitute

after she discovers that he has an illicit affair with Daphne Wing, a dancer. In time Daphne stands on the threshold of motherhood without the benefit of clergy. Gustav, tired of her, casts her into the world to bring his child into it, uncomfortable and unconsoled by him. Gyp steps in and provides for her. Happily the child dies. Then Gyp meets THE man. She has ample cause to divorce Florsén and wed Bryan Summerhay, who desires nothing more. But, no! Her pride will not permit her to wallow in the mire of a divorce trial. Instead, she chooses the softer and easier way of living openly with her new love, her creed being that she does not wish to have him feel that he is bound to her, that the better way is for him to know that he is free to leave her if he tires of her. The Major, her father, sits on the side lines and approves because he had also sinned.

The author finally ends the tedious mess by letting a railway horse kill Gyp's lover just as the reader is convinced he is about to give Gyp for a pretty young cousin.

We shall not deny that Galsworthy tells the story brilliantly, but just why he has it in his head to tell it is a matter of opinion. Gradually the low example of Arthur Dimmesdale. So for 20 years of blameless life did that brave soul bear alone the shame following her one transgression. A lover of truth, she declared that her child and his father were both dead, no one knowing the contrary except that other brave woman who intervened to save her from making true the assertion concerning the child. In those 20 blameless years her fault had been almost forgotten, reputable citizens giving her the negative charity of letting her alone, "except on business."

Suddenly one morning the son surprised everyone by meeting his mother, whom he had never seen since he was a babe in arms. A splendid figure he was, athlete, college graduate, trained engineer, his expenses borne, he thought, from the legacy of his deceased father, really at cost of incredible self-sacrifices by his mother and her brave helper. Promptly on his arrival things be-

"The night mind of Tolstoy is revealed at the close in the first volume of his diary now even to the English-speaking world for the first time. The translator is Rose Strunsky and this particular section of the diary covers the period from 1895 to 1899, during a large part of which he was at work on his novel, 'The Resurrection.' The entries are more or less sporadic, months sometimes elapsing between the notes set down by the great philosopher. Each entry is preceded by its date and the location at which it was made. Most of them, however, were set down at his estate, Yasnaya Polyana. They are philosophic rather than revelatory of his manner of living, though there is much in them about visitors and his relations with correspondents and disciples."

The evolutionary processes of the philosopher's brain are apparent throughout the entries. A thought begins to germinate and Tolstoy sets it down as it flutters about. Gradually it evolves into a powerful conviction consistently and securely built up by ratiocination, the convolutions of which lay bare before the reader. This process is repeated many times. The journal appears as a great storehouse of thought rather than a record of events, and the great philosopher must have drawn upon its reserve of ideas constantly.

The author's thoughts on life, death, religion, faith, property, class distinction, government, marriage and sex are recorded frankly and fully. It is said that he attached great importance to his journals, regarding them as true mirrors of his innermost self.

The translator, in her introduction, tells of the difficulties that have attended the effort to give these journals to the world. It was Tolstoy's wish that all his papers and documents be free to humanity, without copyright restrictions. His wife, however, presented a claim to his journals as her personal property, having been given to her by her husband, during his life, and she elected to deposit them in a museum at Moscow. Therefore, it has been possible to publish so far only those that had been copied by relatives and friends. It is hoped, however, that access may be had later to the others and that the journals may be completed to the last entry by the philosopher. In addition to the translator's introduction, there is included in the volume an elaborate collection of notes on the journal entries by V. G. Chertkov, editor of the original Russian edition, a short sketch of the life of Tolstoy at the end of the '90s, a detailed list of his writings from 1895 to 1899 and a full index. (Alfred A. Knopf.)

Some Literary Mashie Shots. HOLWORTHY HALL, whose real name is Harold E. Porter, and whose life work is writing fluffy stories about rich young men and summer resorts, has just had his publisher send him a collection of golf stories under the technical name of "Dormie One," whatever that is.

Paradoxical as it may sound, Hall has the gift of giving these things a stuff whether you like it or not. He is forever holding out the threat that the next page of the book is the best and it would be foolish to quit it. At that, he writes in a breezy, waxy style reminiscent of Robert Chambers in the good old days. You really don't have to know much about golf to enjoy the work. Speaking of his own accomplishments on the green and fairway (whatever they are), Hall says:

"If, for every ball I have driven out of bounds in tournament medal-play, I were to be presented with one dollar, I should now have money enough to buy out H. Ford, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan and Charles Schwab and still have \$5.65 left for incidentals."

"If every ball I have driven into water hazards were suddenly to rise to the surface thereof and remain fixed and immovable, there would be no more water hazards, as such, on 19 different courses."

"If the time I have devoted to golf had been spent in a labor of \$1.50 per day, I should have made enough by this time to pay the national debt of Uruguay and have enough left over for a Liberty Bond." (The Century Co.)

Little Books With Big Thoughts. JOHN M. SIDBALL, editor of the American Magazine, known by the pen name of "Vid," has issued a little volume containing some of the best little editorials that he has written recently. Sidball

has the gift of terse, graphic expression and the punch to drive an idea home with. His homilies are worth reading and digesting. Some of his squibs will cure the blues and others will bring them on, but both varieties are good for what ails you.

Bruce Barton, another magazine editor, also comes to the front with a booklet of his best stuff. His work is a good deal like Sidball's—full of iron and wit. (The Century Co.)

### ANENT THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

It is not customary to think of the classic rules of dramatic unity as binding on works of popular fiction. But, intentionally or not, Emerson Hough, in his latest work, "The Broken Gate," has quite strictly obeyed these rules. The entire action takes place within the space of three strenuous days in the little sleepy city of Spring Valley, presumably "somewhere" in Ohio.

After Hester Pryne had been placed on the pillory, on her breast the scarlet letter that denoted her sin, her partner in transgression, conscience smitten, went up and took his place by her side. But when the public of Spring Valley had pilloried Aurora Lane no promptings of conscience led her sinful partner to follow the example of Arthur Dimmesdale. So for 20 years of blameless life did that brave soul bear alone the shame following her one transgression. A lover of truth, she declared that her child and his father were both dead, no one knowing the contrary except that other brave woman who intervened to save her from making true the assertion concerning the child. In those 20 blameless years her fault had been almost forgotten, reputable citizens giving her the negative charity of letting her alone, "except on business."

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Giving Them What They Want. RUPERT HUGHES, one of the charter members of the literary school whose slogan is "give the people what they want, no matter what happens to conventions, morals or English grammar," has just shot from the press his latest revenue producer called "We Can't Have Everything."

If Hughes had been a theatrical

gan to happen in that dull town, and they kept happening in rapid crescendo until midnight Monday, when the father, the iron mail of self conceit broken through, on his knees begged forgiveness of the woman for the years of terrible anguish he had suffered her to bear alone, winning merely the promise of silence concerning his sin.

Besides other characters, including a sort of "Rube" chorus, a la Greek drama, are three brave women, the third the fiancee of the son who stands firmly by him after learning the bottom facts, and two lawyers, one of fine, attractive exterior, hardly of so fine inner texture, the other in both senses his opposite.

A vivid and caustic arraignment of the double standard of morals. (Appletons.)

THREE SORDID STORIES. TACY AUMONIER, an English writer, has published a volume containing three short stories, under the title of "The Friends." The stories are all of a sordid type, dealing with dissipation, alcoholism and depravity. The work was probably published at this time to help wean the English war worker away from the taproom, but it will not go far in that direction. The effect of the stories is rather to disgust than to reform.

It is a pity that a man who holds a pen so clever and agile as that of Aumonier couldn't find more pleasant and elevating subjects to write about. Not that there is not a great deal of unpleasant things in life that are worth recording, but must one wallow through the dregs of public houses to find a literary vehicle? Aumonier should take a few days off and ramble into the green fields and in such places where the smell of whisky and ale will not enter his nostrils and stultify his pen. (The Century Co.)

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## Where Disease Breeds

Germs breed by millions in unsanitary cuspidors. From these infected cuspidors are distributed the seeds of tuberculosis, pneumonia, grippe, bronchitis and other maladies of the lungs, throat, and nose.

Toilets, particularly yard-toilets, are favorite nesting places for the germs of typhoid, dysentery, all intestinal troubles, and some blood scourges. They are also depositories for the germs of any disease with which their uses may be afflicted.

In kitchen sinks and in their drain-pipes, in the drains of bath tubs and wash basins; in garbage cans; in unwashed milk bottles and in all places where grease, food particles and all matter subject to decay are kept or collect—there disease germs are always present.

Yet you can make a better fight against disease than it can make against you and yours, by the regular use of Lysol Disinfectant. Lysol kills all germs immediately, no matter what their nature. It is impossible for germs to breed where Lysol is used regularly. A 25c bottle goes a long way; it will make two gallons of reliable disinfectant. A 50c bottle makes five gallons.

**Lysol Disinfectant**

Remember that there is but One True Lysol—the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink. Get a bottle today; begin at once to have your home surgically clean as well as eye-clean.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold everywhere.

**Lysol Toilet Soap** **Lysol Shaving Cream**

Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he has none, ask him to order it for you.

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Mr. Simonds has astonished the country by his keen insight into the course of events and his predictions that proved so startlingly true. His newest book, "Three Years of the Great War," is a review of the past great events and sets forth his prediction of when the war will end.

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## LETTERS TO MEANS FROM AGENTS OF GERMANY FOUND

Apartment Searched for Hidden Documents Said to Tell Complete Story of Operations.

### DATA ON WAR FACTORIES

Documents Discovered in Home of Mrs. King's Adviser Deal With Munition Contracts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Detectives from the office of District Attorney Swann and agents from the Department of Justice today are sounding walls, floors and furniture in the apartment of Gaston Means at 1355 Park avenue, seeking a compartment in which the District Attorney has been informed are hidden a number of documents telling the complete story of Means' work for the German Government. The search began yesterday, after a file of papers, including letters and documents signed by high German officials who represented the Kaiser in this country, a long-barreled revolver and 350 cartridges had been found.

A second search revealed a file of papers overlooked in the first search of the apartment. These papers, Assistant District Attorney Dooling told a reporter last night, dealt almost exclusively with international affairs.

"They include," he said, "certain documents signed by high German officials who used to be accredited representatives of the Imperial Government in this country. The papers seized will prove of considerable value to the Federal authorities."

Deal With Wire Tapping. "It would not be proper for me to reveal their contents. However, I may say some of them deal with wire-tapping in the interest of one of the belligerents; others deal with war contracts, and others especially concern factories at which large quantities of war materials were being manufactured."

"Is there anything to show whether Gaston Means had given up his reported work for the German Government before the United States became a party to the war?" asked a reporter.

"It looks as if he had not abandoned his interest in German work at that time," replied the Assistant District Attorney.

A dictograph was found in a closet. Henry Dietrich, who also spells his name Deutsch, has told Dooling, the latter said, that Gaston Means sent him to get this dictograph. It was brought to the apartment late in 1915.

"We have evidence to show," said Dooling, "that this instrument was installed in the apartment of Mrs. King."

On Monday a new request will be begun into the death of Mrs. King outside Concord, N. C., Aug. 29. Gaston Means was nearest her when the shot was fired.

District Attorney Swann is considering sending to the Concord authorities a photographic letter written in Concord on Aug. 25, four days before the tragedy. It was written, Swann said, "by a person concerning whom we have much documentary evidence in the papers seized from the Means apartment." These are extracts from this letter:

"Any mail will be guarded and protected. Must impress upon you, don't hang yourself and get in this. We are not going to be in trouble. I know more about this than I can tell you. Only follow and stick to my advice. Naturally there are enemies, but nothing can affect or harm us."

Writer's Identity Concealed. The writer wrote an emphatic "Destroy" on the letter sheet. Dooling positively declined to give any indication of the identity of the author. He would not even say whether it had been written by a woman or by a man.

Here are extracts from another letter, written, District Attorney Swann said, "by some person in Concord, after the death of Mrs. King."

"The day before we were all out target shooting." She fell, twisted a weak ankle as she took up that "no cry or suffering." The people we were fighting made the newspaper stuff and it's not correct."

"Give no information." The way looks long and dark. Save clippings. "Whatever you hear, stop it." "No cause to worry. There is no blame on anyone."

Here are extracts from a letter written in Asheville, N. C., by Mrs. Robinson to her daughter, Mrs. King, the day before the latter's death:

"My darling, why don't you write to mother direct and let me know where you are and who is with you? You surely must have some maid or woman companion. I do miss you, my darling. She has not wired me since, so I wired Bud (Gaston Means) to look her up and see if she is all right."

"Let me know your hotel, so I can be in touch with you. You can send register letter. Won't you please do so? Don't let any business keep you from your mother. Ask Bud why he does not answer my wire. Are you coming back soon? Destroy this and answer for yourself when you are alone. Remember, dear, none so dear as your own mother. Am willing to help you. Nothing like one's own blood. Write, if only a line. I cannot endure the suspense. Much love from your loving mother, Love to Bud."

At the time this letter was written Mrs. Robinson had no idea Mrs. King was in Concord, only a short distance from Asheville. Other letters from Mrs. Robinson tend to show that for long periods she was in

## Group of Italian Aviators Who Have Arrived in America to Help Train Airmen for War Service



ITALIAN MILITARY AVIATION INSTRUCTORS.

DETAILS of Italian as well as French and British flyers who have had experience in fighting the Germans in the air in the last three years have been sent to this country to give all the assistance possible to the American instructors in the preparation of the great aviation army which is expected to win supremacy in the air for the allies. Constructors also

have been detailed to acquaint the American builders with the latest devices adopted abroad in the tremendous development of aircraft brought about by the war. The foreign instructors are being sent to the different aviation camps under construction as they reach a state of completion to permit the teaching of aviation recruits to begin.

### ALLEGED PLOT TO BLOW UP HOME OF CANADIAN PREMIER

Confessions Said to Have Been Made in Connection With Explosion at Publisher's Residence.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—Two alleged confessions by Joseph Tremblay, admitting not only a plot to dynamite the summer home of Lord Atholstan, the Montreal publisher, but also to blow up the home of Sir Robert Borden and other prominent Canadians, were admitted to the records by Judge Saint Cyr at a preliminary hearing here yesterday.

Tremblay refused to answer questions and was sent back to jail charged with attempted murder and destruction of property in connection with the recent explosion at Lord Atholstan's home at Cartierville.

According to the confessions, Tremblay was one of those present at the store of Elie Lalumiere, where it was said the plot was hatched. It was proposed to blow up the homes of Sir Robert Borden, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann and Gen. E. W. Wilson, general officer commanding the Montreal military district.

Plans also were discussed, according to the confessions, to dynamite the offices of the Gazette, the Star, La Patrie and La Presse. The plans were made, it is asserted, under oaths of secrecy, with loaded revolvers in sight. It was agreed that if anyone " squealed " his family " would disappear."

### GIRLS WITH FLAGS ON STOCKING BEAT A RETREAT

Salutes From Soldiers and Civilians Were Entirely Too Much Attention.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—An exciting incident recently was occasioned by the appearance at Camp Nicholls of two girls with American flags sewed on the sides of their stockings. The girls apparently had intended to create a sensation, but they made too great a hit.

Their skirts were of the latest style in shortness and the flags extended on the side of each stocking from just below the knees almost to the ankles. When they passed the soldier he came to a rigid salute and stood motionless until they passed. Other soldiers quickly came to a salute. Civilians in the crowd were quick to see the joke and joined the soldiers in saluting. Women gave screams of astonishment and laughter.

The girls with the stockings flags withstood this attention for about 200 yards, when their nerve failed. They turned and at full speed went back the way they had come. When last seen they were in wild flight across the parade ground with a crowd of small boys in pursuit.

### 500 CARLOADS OF WHISKY AND WINE DUMPED INTO BAY

Beverages Were Shipments to Sonora, Mexico, Since Abolition of Liquor Traffic and Stocks Seized.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 14.—More than 500 carloads of whisky, champagne, and other wines, valued at \$3,500,000, were dumped into the bay of Guaymas, Sonora, by State authorities on August 33, last, according to Ives G. Leleiver, Mexican Consul here. Photographs of the confiscation and destruction of the liquor, together with official notification of the action, have been received by the Consul.

The beverages thrown away were the accumulations of shipments to Sonora seized by the State since the abolition of the liquor traffic on Jan. 1, 1915, and the stocks on hand which were taken over when prohibition became effective.

Mexican Railway Recovers Realty. MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15.—President Carranza today ordered that all real estate belonging to the National Railway of Mexico not actually in use by the Government which was operating the line be given back to the company.

## FURTHER ADVANCES SCORED IN LOCAL POTATO MARKET

Receipts Light—Sweet Potatoes Lower Under Liberal Offerings—Tomatoes Steady.

The local potato market continued to show strength and advancing tendency today and prices were 2c to 10c per bushel higher. The offerings are still very light, and potatoes raised lower under liberal offerings, while tomatoes held steady under a quiet demand. Home-grown lettuce continues in abundant supply and cheap. Peaches were in light supply and firm. Lard ruled steady. Today's prices are as follows:

### Vegetables.

POTATOES—Home-grown bulk early Ohio, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel; Minnesota early Ohio, \$1.45 to \$1.60 per bushel; delivered; sacked Jersey, \$1.45 to \$1.60; Idaho, \$1.50 to \$1.75; North Minnesota, \$1.50 to \$1.75; for small, \$2.00 to \$2.25; for medium up to \$3.00 for fancy large.

WHITE PICKLING ONIONS—Chicago 20-pound boxes \$1.10 to \$1.15 for small sizes; large, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

ARTICHOKES—California drums, \$5 to \$6 per hundred; California, 12c per hundred.

BEANS—Home-grown, 15c to 20c per dozen; French, 12c to 15c per dozen.

BUTTER BEANS—Home-grown, 12c per dozen; French, 10c to 12c per dozen.

CABBAGE—Home-grown from wagon, 10c to 12c per hundred; from field, 8c to 10c per hundred.

CARROTS—Home-grown, 15c to 20c per hundred; from field, 10c to 12c per hundred.

CUCUMBERS—Home-grown, 10c to 12c per hundred; from field, 8c to 10c per hundred.

EGG PLANT—Home-grown, 25c to 30c per hundred.

GREEN PEPPERS—Home-grown, 15c to 20c per hundred.

LETTUCE—Home-grown, 10c to 12c per hundred.

RADISHES—Home-grown white tips, 10c to 12c per hundred.

SPINACH—Home-grown, 10c to 12c per hundred.

MUSTARD GREENS—Home-grown, 10c to 12c per hundred.

SQUASH—Home-grown, 10c to 12c per hundred.

SAUERKRAUT—New city make, in Jobbing lots, 10c to 12c per hundred.

SWEET POTATOES—Tennessee full bushels, 10c to 12c per hundred.

CHEESE—Cheddar, 10c to 12c per hundred.

EGGS—Fresh, 10c to 12c per dozen.

BUTTER—Creamery, 10c to 12c per pound.

OLEOMARGARINE—Table grades (in bulk), 10c to 12c per pound.

CHEESE—Swiss, 10c to 12c per pound.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls (hens), 20c to 25c per pound.

DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys, 15c to 20c per pound.

HIGGONS AND SQUABS—Live pigeons, 10c to 12c per pound.

FRESH MEATS—Dressed, 10c to 12c per pound.

APPLES—In bulk, 10c to 12c per bushel.

PEACHES—New York jobbing, 10c to 12c per bushel.

LEMONS—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

ORANGES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

BANANAS—In shipping order, 10c to 12c per bushel.

STRAWBERRIES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

BLACKBERRIES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

RASPBERRIES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

BLUEBERRIES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

GOOSEBERRIES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

RAISINS—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

PRUNES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

APRICOTS—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

PEACHES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

PLUMS—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

CHERRIES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

APPLES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

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PEACHES—California, 10c to 12c per bushel.

## What a Settlement Will Do for This Community

A fair street railway settlement, made without undue delay along the general lines of either of the City's ordinances, will get these results:

**Transfers:** It will prevent the loss or serious reduction of the free transfer privilege, worth \$1,000,000 a year to our customers, which might follow a receivership.

**Mill Tax:** It will bring into the City's treasury \$1,400,000 of accrued, unpaid mill tax, added to the \$1,800,000 already paid.

**City Control:** It will give the City joint control of street railway operation, and power, which it now lacks, to compel extensions and betterments, including rapid transit lines and subways.

**Company Credit:** It will put the Company in a position, which now it does not occupy, to get funds with which to make extensions and other betterments ordered by the City.

**Taxation:** It will relieve the Company to some extent of excessive City taxation and permit us to use revenue so saved in providing more service, in paying higher wages, and in making some return to the owners, who for seven years past have had no dividends.

**City Purchase:** It will provide for purchase of the system by the City, if it so desires, at 5-year intervals, with 4% City bonds, at a bare physical property valuation of \$60,000,000 fixed by the City, which is \$17,000,000 below our own appraisal of the property.

**Interurbans:** It will reserve the City's right to admit interurban and other street railways to this city, and establish their right to use United Railways tracks.

**Franchises:** It will establish for all time the fact that franchise values belong to the public; that the Company cannot capitalize them nor earn dividends on them.

**Capitalization:** The adoption of the partnership plan, in Ordinance No. 1, would compel the Company to reduce its total of securities from \$101,000,000 to \$60,000,000. This plan also would limit the Company's share of street railway earnings, for bond interest and stock dividends, to 6% on the \$60,000,000 valuation, which is equivalent to the normal and necessary public utility return of 8% on a valuation of only \$45,000,000.

**Co-operation:** It will end the 10-year City-Company fight over excessive taxation and franchise rights, and establish City-Company co-operation for more and better service.

We believe a great majority of the men and women of St. Louis will approve a settlement producing these results.

We believe only a small minority wish the City Government to persist in policies that threaten St. Louis' street railway service with a receivership.

This Company speaks directly for 30,000 St. Louisans—its employees, its security holders and their families. We are as loyal to and as proud of St. Louis as any of its other citizens, and as eager to do our share in promoting the City's growth.

We do not ask that the City, if it ever buys this system, shall pay for a dollar of "water." We do not ask to be allowed to earn dividends on a dollar of "water."

All we ask is a fair wage for the labor and capital employed in providing St. Louis and the St. Louis suburban district with first class street railway service—and we are as eager to extend and improve it as any of you are to have it extended and improved.

The United Railways Company of St. Louis

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# DEFENSE COUNCILS ARE NOW AT WORK IN EVERY STATE

in 43 of the 48 States, Organization by Counties Also Has Been Completed.

**EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION**  
Some Bodies Have Lawmaking Power, Others Can Only Offer Suggestions.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Council for National Defense announces that the organization of state councils is completed and that of organizing by counties and cities under the direction of state bodies is practically so. The announcement says:

Nation-wide local organization for war purposes is now approaching completion, according to a report just made to the several state councils by the section on co-operation with states of the National Council of Defense. In every state an official state council of defense, and in 43 of the 48 states a chain of county or local councils has been developed. Two more states have planned to begin such local organization at once.

Every week the section on co-operation with states hears of new districts organized and new activities undertaken by the local organizations. The reports which come to Washington from the state councils show the value of the decentralization thus obtained. The most useful sort of war work is that done locally by individuals who come into personal touch with all the elements in their community and who know their field like a book.

**Local Bodies Doing Good Work.**  
Not only are the county and town councils of defense useful in doing work for which there is a unique demand in their own locality, but they are especially valuable in carrying through projects initiated either in Washington or in the state councils. The great machine is now working smoothly. Suppose Washington wishes local co-operation throughout the country in some particular task. Through the section on co-operation with states it calls for the help of the state councils; the state councils then work to the county or town councils and these in turn to the county or town councils. With a minimum of duplication the work is carried on locally under federal direction. And the machine works in local organization. While the county is the usual unit of state subdivision, in many of the smaller Eastern States the township or municipality has been taken as the unit, while several states have town councils working under the county councils.

**Methods of Choosing Members.**  
There are three distinct methods of choosing the members of local councils. In a majority of the States the members were appointed directly by the Governor or the State council, but in a few States certain county officials were ex officio constituted the county council, and in many cases the State council arranged a meeting of prominent citizens, at which the county elected its council members.

The relation between State and local organization varies from Wisconsin, where the work of the State council is in local organization, while the county councils are supervised with greatest care, to Massachusetts, where the municipal councils are held entirely competent to manage their own affairs and receive nothing more binding than suggestions from the statehouse.

It may generally be said that local organizations are given wide discretion by the State bodies.

**Most Are Self-Supporting.**  
In a majority of cases the local councils are self-supporting, sometimes being supported by volunteer contributions and in a few cases by appropriations from the local authorities. The general verdict seems to be that the financial problem is easier for local than State organizations.

Detailed information as to the work that the different states are doing is being collected and filed by the section on co-operation with states, and is at the disposal of the public. The section undertakes to act as a clearing house for the state councils, transmitting suggestions and advice from one to the other and furthering the rapid growth of the whole vast system of war activities.

**CONGRESSMAN TO FIGHT FOR PAY**  
La Guardia in New York, in Army, to "Take It Up After War."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A Congressman who joins the army automatically vacates his seat and is not entitled to further congressional pay. Representative James La Guardia, on the subject of Representative La Guardia's claim for pay for his service in the army, said that he would not fight for pay.

"I'll get that pay," La Guardia declares. "I'll take the case up at the close of the war."

## MAN WHO ENTERED HOSPITAL TO AVOID RELATIVES DIES

Widow's 15 Years Old Son

Charles Miller, 15 years old, who entered St. Vincent's Hospital, Belleville, several months ago, in an effort, he said, to avoid relatives and there yesterday morning, shortly after arising, he had been suffering from heart trouble and died while waiting in a corridor.

Miller said he lived in California and that he had relatives there, but declined to tell the name of the city or the names of his people. He was always well supplied with money.

## ILLINOIS GUARD GO TO TEXAS

The Illinois national guardmen companies from Canton and Danville, departed Friday afternoon for East St. Louis with their final destination at Houston, Tex. Their departure has been delayed for several weeks.

The two companies have been guarding the Western Cartridge Co. at East Alton since March.

## Notice to Want Advertisers

Closing Time of the Various Editions of the Post-Dispatch, on and After September 10, 1917:

**HOME EDITIONS, DAILY**—Advertisements received before 11 o'clock a. m. will be printed in the Home Edition.

**LATER EDITIONS, DAILY**—Advertisements received after 11 o'clock and as late as 1:15 will be printed in the later editions, except Saturday.

**SUNDAY EDITIONS**—Advertisements received before 9:45 p. m. Saturday will be printed in all the city Sunday Editions.

**TO INSURE the best service in the handling of your "want" file the advertisement early in the day.**

**POST-DISPATCH WANT AD DEPARTMENT.**

## CHURCH NOTICES

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**First Church, King's Highway.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Second Church, 4234 Washington boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Third Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Fourth Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Fifth Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Sixth Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Seventh Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Eighth Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Ninth Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Tenth Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Eleventh Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

**Twelfth Church, 5559 Pine boulevard.**—Subject of lesson, "The Kingdom of God is within you," Sept. 15, 1917, at 4 a. m. Anna K. Miller, pastor.

## LOST AND FOUND

**LOST**  
PONTAIN PEN—Lost, near Park and Pen. Station, at 1000. Reward, \$10.00.

**FOUND**  
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## EMPLOYMENT WANTED

**MEN, BOYS**  
BAFFIC—Wanted, for work on a farm. Box 1000, Post-Dispatch.

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# Because They Are in a Lower Berth, It Doesn't Follow the Browns Are "Laying Down"

## WOLFF IS 1 UP ON ROGER LORD AFTER 18 HOLES

Forest Park Star Completes Course in 75, Three Strokes Under Bogey.

### RIVAL ALSO IN FORM

Algonquin Golfer Is 2 Up Going to No. 11, but Loses the Next Five Holes.

Playing the first 18 holes in 75, three under bogey, Clarence L. Wolff of the Forest Park Golf Club, went into the afternoon round of the city championship tournament over the new public links in Forest Park, 1 up on his opponent, Roger E. Lord of the Algonquin Golf Club.

The golf exhibit by the two finalists was the best of the season here. Lord completed the round in a bogey 75.

When the turn was reached, Lord was up on his rival, having completed the first nine in 36 strokes against 37 for Wolff. The first three holes were halved, while Wolff went 1 up by taking No. 4. Lord won No. 5 and the pair were again even, while Lord gained his advantage on No. 6, winning the hole, 3-4. The next three were halved.

The Algonquin representative increased his lead to 2 up by taking No. 10. After this, however, Wolff put on a spurt and won five straight holes, which put him 3 up going to 16. The pair were again even, while Lord gained his advantage on No. 16, while Lord gained the next two, putting him 1 down. In winning the last hole, Lord sunk a 25-foot putt on a stygian green.

A good crowd was on hand to witness the match.

The cards:

Out ..... 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 5-27  
In ..... 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3-25-75  
Lord.....  
Out ..... 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 5-36  
In ..... 3 6 4 5 5 5 4 3-42-18

### First Round at Algonquin.

Qualifying round of the annual championship tournament of the Algonquin Golf Club will be played today. The medal play round has been set for last Saturday, but was postponed because of inclement weather conditions. Roger Lord is the present club champion.

### Normandie Meets Progress.

Fourth round play in the autumn tournament of the Normandie Golf Club for the J. W. Ford Jr. trophy will be played this afternoon. One of the trophies will go to the winner of play in each of the two classes. Semi-finals will be played next mid-week and the finals a week from today.

Novel play known as the Buddy tournament will also attract Normandie players today. Each player having a handicap over 15 selects a player with a handicap under 15, the two pairing and playing one ball as in a two-ball foursome. The pair turning in low score will be rewarded.

### Evans Due Today.

Charles ("Chick") Evans, national amateur and open champion and Ned Sawyer, another distinguished Chicago golfer, will arrive today. They will tour the area at the opening of the Sunset Hills Golf Club tomorrow afternoon. The St. Louisans who will play are J. W. Ford Jr., president of the Sunset Hills Club, and a former State champion, and Edward A. Limberg, erstwhile city title-holder.

### Fall Tourney at Midland.

The fall handicap championship tournament of the Midland Valley Country Club today, with the scores will go into the championship class, while three more classes will be formed, each with the same number of match play. The tournament is so arranged as to play the final round on Oct. 14. Prizes will be awarded to the winner and runner-up of each class.

### Governor's Cup Round.

The first round play of the fall handicap tournament for the Governor's cup will be in progress at the Westwood Country Club today and tomorrow. Qualifying round was played last Saturday.

### MURPHY TO BOX REGAN AT FUTURE CITY SHOW

Kid Regan, real name Charles Krause, is ambitious. He wants to know at once whether he has the makings of a real scrapper in the ring. Hence he has sought and been awarded a match with Jimmy Murphy to take place at the Future City fall evening, next Tuesday.

Murphy is a bantam of reputation. Regan figures that a good showing against the Sun Belt heavyweight will convince his friends that he is "there." Regan made a favorable impression in bouts here. He is employed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

Other bouts scheduled next Tuesday are: Happy Howard vs. Young Welsh, Orby Jolly vs. Pete Backlin and Young Montrey vs. Jack White—a new one.

### CHOOISERS REGAIN LEAD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Indianapolis has the lead in the American Association, being half a game ahead of St. Paul as a result of a 6 to 3 victory yesterday over Kansas City. St. Paul was beaten 1 to 9 by Toledo Louisville, third in the race, defeated Milwaukee 2 to 0.

The standing of the leaders follows:

Indianapolis ..... 85 62  
St. Paul ..... 85 63  
Louisville ..... 84 61

Help needed at home can be called through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.

## What Would You Pay for Tris Speaker? After Ten Years He's Hitting Over .350 Capitalizing His Salary, His Value Is \$250,000

Baseball Men Think Cleveland Drove a Fine Bargain in Getting His Release From Boston for \$55,000.

### "What Is the Cash Value of Tris Speaker?"

A baseball man was asked, after the great Cleveland player had finished celebrating his tenth anniversary in the big league by making three hits out of five times and figuring in the score of all six runs made by the Indians against the Browns here yesterday.

"Ask an easy one," was the reply. "There's hardly any true way to tell or guess."

"Speaker is said to have been transferred to Cleveland for \$55,000 or its equivalent. That's the highest price in history. His future expectancy of major league life is about five more years. In my opinion he is still worth as much as the Indians gave Boston for him, and more."

"Speaker, this year, is batting several points better than his major league average for 10 years, 343. That indicates he is holding his own. As with Ty Cobb and Walter Johnson, there is probably no money that could tempt the club's owners to sell him."

### Speaker Paid \$47 Per Hit.

Speaker's record shows that in 10 years, he has made 1705 safe hits, or an average of 170 per season. In his 10 years' service Speaker has probably received an average salary of about \$8000—his best year was \$18,000.

## Only 10 Football Warriors Sure to Return to Pikers

Dick Rutherford, New Coach, Has Dearth of Material for 1917 Eleven.

The question of rounding out a football eleven from a squad of 10 men is the one with which Dick Day at the M. A. A., and during the season, will have to grapple in the future. Rutherford was formally presented to the St. Louis press and public at a dinner yesterday, new coach at Washington University, will have to grapple in the future. Rutherford was formally presented to the St. Louis press and public at a dinner yesterday.

Novel play known as the Buddy tournament will also attract Normandie players today. Each player having a handicap over 15 selects a player with a handicap under 15, the two pairing and playing one ball as in a two-ball foursome. The pair turning in low score will be rewarded.

### Six Freshmen Return.

An even half dozen of the freshman squad last year are sure of reporting to the coach this fall. They are Vostrouh, Berger, Knabe, Stewart, Meyers and Kremer. Hausladen and Backer are in the doubtful class, while Conzelmann and Callum have enlisted in the navy and Webster and Johnson will not return.

### The Football Dates.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 13—St. Louis at St. Louis.  
Oct. 20—Kansas Aggies at Manhattan.  
Oct. 27—Roose Poly at St. Louis.  
Nov. 3—Holla School of Mines at St. Louis.  
Nov. 10—Drake at Des Moines.  
Nov. 17—Missouri U. at St. Louis.  
Nov. 24—St. Louis U. site undecided.

### BLACK TO LEAD HASKELL.

Herbert Black, fullback, will pilot the 1917 football team of Haskell Institute, in succession to Luther Clement, who has entered military service, according to an announcement today.

### AID STILL LIEUTENANT AT CENTURY BOAT CLUB

Clarence Aid, for the past three years a member of the Century Boat Club crew, who, this year was acting captain, and who rowed in the four and eight at the Southwestern Regatta, told the report that he had resigned, or had been forced to resign from his connection with the rowing squad was erroneous.

### MISS BJURSTEDT WINS

DETROIT, Sept. 15.—Three hard fought sets in a match between Miss Mollie Bjurstedt, Norway, and Miss Mary Browne, of California, featured the play of the National Tennis Championships yesterday. The match finally went to Miss Bjurstedt, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

### DOGGER LEADER EXEMPTED.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Harold H. Meers, outfielder on the Brooklyn National League baseball club was yesterday granted exemption from military service in the new national army by the local draft board on the ground of having dependents. He has a wife and child.



TRIS SPEAKER.

Thus, he has been paid at the rate of \$47 for each hit.

He has received approximately \$60 per game for each of the 1339 games he has played. His pay was at the rate of about 50 cents a minute, actual playing time.

Capitalizing his present salary of \$15,000, at 6 per cent, Speaker's present cash value figures to be \$250,000.

Celebrating his tenth anniversary in the American League yesterday, Speaker, 1916 champion batter of the A. L., raised his mark for the season to .353, by cracking out three hits in five attempts. Speaker was the whole show, although he had eight assistants on the field.

### Tris Speaker Celebrates.

All the Cleveland star did was to drive across Graneey with the first run of the game, while he himself tallied three—so he was responsible for two-thirds of the markers credited to the Fohlman. While he drove in the initial

In His Tenth Anniversary Game, Celebrated Yesterday, Star Outfielder Figured in the Scoring of Six Runs.

### Three of These Have Not Yet Been Called to Service; Will Start Season.

Two Coaches Believe Nebraska Eleven Has Best Team in Valley

At least two coaches of Missouri Valley Conference football teams have already expressed the belief that Nebraska will win this year's football title.

Coach Schulte of Missouri and Coach Richard Rutherford of Washington, are the leaders referred to.

Both have told Post-Dispatch correspondents that Nebraska has the most formidable football team in the valley, whereas all other schools have been hard hit.

These opinions are not to be considered the usual "bear" stories, given out as camouflage to cover real conditions. The losses are known.

### Here's Speaker's Record.

His record in the 10 years he has been in the A. L.:

YEAR. Games Hits Ave.

1908 ..... 126 320 .254

1909 ..... 142 368 .259

1910 ..... 141 383 .271

1911 ..... 141 367 .260

1912 ..... 123 222 .180

1913 ..... 141 390 .276

1914 ..... 158 338 .214

1915 ..... 150 376 .251

1916 ..... 151 211 .139

1917 ..... 130 169 .129

Totals ..... 1339 1705 .243

### Standing of the Clubs.

#### American League.

TEAM. W. L. Pct. Win. Loss. Pct. Games

Chicago ..... 92 47 .662 964 457 11

Boston ..... 82 57 .590 810 468 8

Cleveland ..... 76 63 .547 550 543 16

Detroit ..... 69 70 .496 500 493 23

New York ..... 67 71 .486 478 475 25

Washington ..... 67 71 .470 474 467 20 1/2

BROWNS ..... 52 88 371 378 389 40 1/2

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Cleveland, 6-13-3; Browns, 1-5-1. Batter: Cleveland—O'Neill; Sox—Horton, Rogers, Wright and Severid.

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Boston, 6-12-2; New York, 5-8-2. Batteries—Mays and Agnew; Morrisside and Nunnaker.

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New York 5, Boston 0. Batteries—Perritt and McCarthy; Barnes and Meyers.

Other clubs open dates.

### Today's Schedule.

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Brooklyn at Philadelphia (2), cloudy, first, 1:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, clear, 3 p. m.

New York at St. Louis, 3 p. m.

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### Knot-Holders to Be Filmed.

W. H. Smith, a member of the Knot Hole Gang Executive Committee of the Cardinals Baseball club, stated that Sept. 22 would be a big day for the Knot Hole kids. A weekly news film company has arranged to photograph this body, which is unique in the baseball world. For that day no membership cards will be required of new knot-holders. They will parade around the field, headed by a bugle and drum corps.

### LOUVERMILK NOT HERE

George Louvermilk, the tall right-hand pitcher, who with Gerber and Columbus, is at his home in Odin, Ill., resting up. He was scheduled to rest to the Browns yesterday. Gerber and Demmitt arrived. Demmitt played yesterday, and Gerber may be used today.

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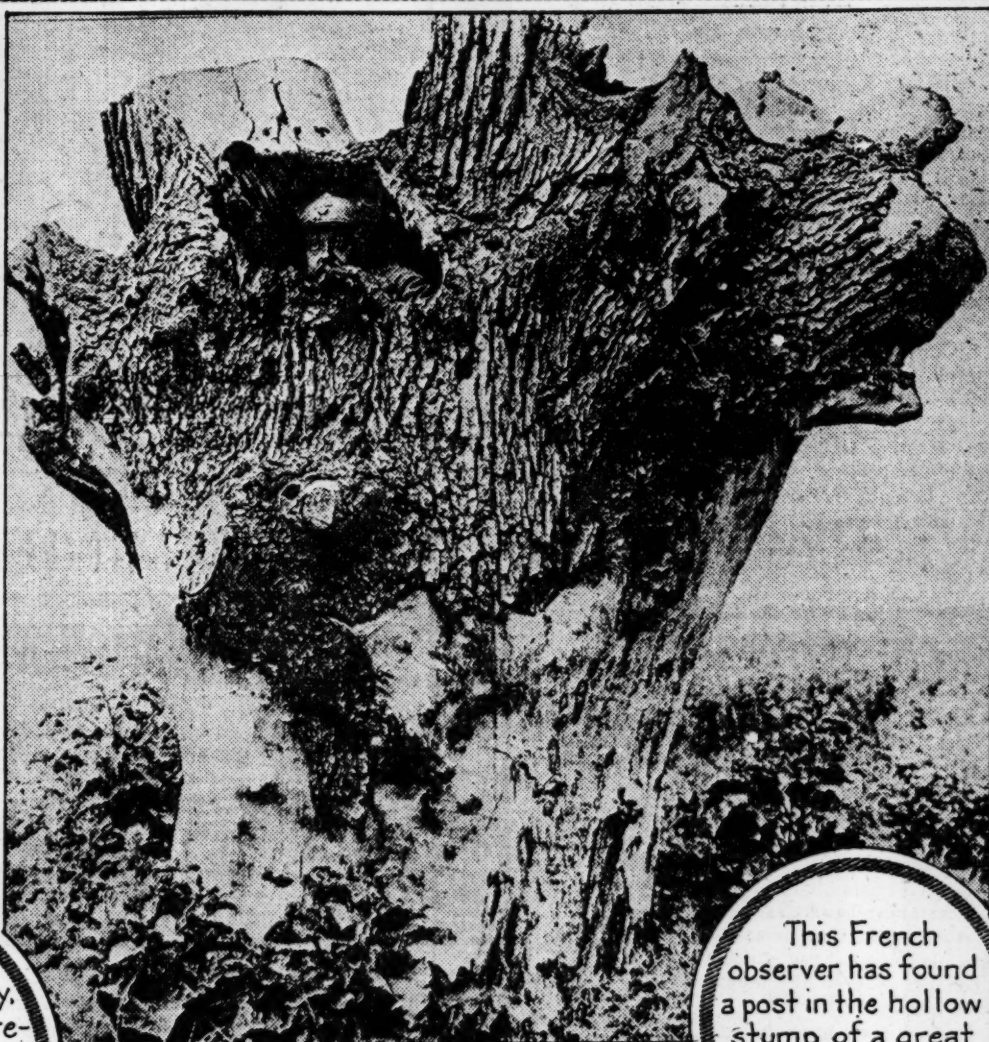




American troops, close to the front in France, being reviewed by a General of the French army.



A new picture of Alexander Kerensky, Russia's energetic Premier, who has just put down Gen. Korniloff's revolt. The Minister is addressing soldiers at Odessa.



This French observer has found a post in the hollow stump of a great tree.



First photograph from Germany to reach here since United States entered war. It shows British prisoners on their way to detention camp.



Hospital scene among wounded members of "Battalion of Death," Russia's valiant band of women fighters.



Miss Dorothea Owen, daughter of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, whose engagement is announced to Cameron Hawkins of Boston, former Princeton athlete.



Thespians sell programs at charity baseball game, Polo Grounds, New York, to buy tobacco for soldiers. Left to right — Karolyi, Munder, Mrs. Hitchcock, Raymond Hitchcock, Mildred St. Clair.



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 12, 1878.Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

## POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION

Average for first six months, 1917:

Sunday, 362,858

Daily and Sunday, 195,985

THE POST-DISPATCH sells more papers  
in St. Louis and suburbs every day than  
there are homes in the city.

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Sunday only, one year, \$5.00

Remit either by postal order, express money  
order or St. Louis exchange.

By mail, in St. Louis and suburbs, per month, 50c

Carrier, Out of St. Louis, per month, \$1.00

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Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., Postoffice No. 1000

Kinloch, Central 6000

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight denunciations of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

His Compliments to Stone.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Gum Shoe Bill Stone pulled a string and one of his puppets called off the show staged by the Dunklin County Democrats. And why? Because the said Gum Shoe Bill Stone was not able to be present at the intended gathering of the Democratic clans from probably all over the State, given a chance to defend himself, secure a vote of thanks for having steadfastly stood by the President, and clear the tracks for his reelection. Really, does Bill think he is going to be re-elected? If he does he is not thinking in common with a whole lot of Democrats in the State of Missouri. Or it may be that he has said "Out, damned spot!" and is now counting on the good German Republican vote of St. Louis for his reelection; provided always, of course, that the Democrats have so little consideration for the life of their State party as to give him the nomination. In that event, any old Republican can win, and I will help, and still hold up my Democratic head.

But why this bemean the Senator? Has he not voted for every war measure? He says so. Has he not stood behind the President? We know it. You, Mr. Editor, in an editorial on the 12th inst. said that Mr. Gordon had not taken a bushel of coal out of the State bins, he had just taken it off the car tracks. One of our local statesmen said: "I ain't done nothing, but I won't do it no more," so our senior Senator "ain't done nothing" but support the war measures, lend his encouragement to Jim Reed, La Follette, Gore and others in their fight upon the same measures, and it's up to the Democrats of the State of Missouri to see that he "don't do it no more," even if the Dunklin County Democrats are afraid to come out in the open and say so. Pope says: Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer.

And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike.

Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike;

Alike reserved to blame, or to commend.

A timorous foe, and a suspicious friend.

They say the senator is old enough to retire from troubling the political waters of the Grand Old State of Missouri, but they have never yet told us that he was old enough to have been so well known by Alexander Pope.

RUSSELL BESSELL GIBSON.

Thanks From Sisters of St. Mary.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The Sisters of St. Mary desire to thank the Post-Dispatch for its generous space in giving publicity to the dedication and formal opening of the new building, and the annual bazaar of Mount St. Rose Hospital, which took place Monday, Sept. 3. They also take this opportunity of thanking the generous public for their loyal and liberal support, and those who participated in raising the funds which made the new building possible, and to all who participated in the bazaar, which makes it possible for the Sisters of St. Mary to carry on the work of caring for the worthy poor who are so unfortunate as to become afflicted with tuberculosis, and to those who assisted in receiving at the formal opening and the dedication of the new building.

SISTERS OF ST. MARY.

Mount St. Rose Hospital.

Street Car Announcements.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

With reference to the expensive and long-winded advertisements that the United Railways Co. is running in the papers these days, it might be well to call that company's attention to the old adage, "The best advertisement is a satisfied customer." That saying has much truth in it. I would like to suggest a couple of little things which that company might do to make satisfied customers.

For some reason or other unknown to anyone they have taken out the electric bells with which the passengers signaled when they wanted to get off, and substituted buzzers, which make such a faint sound that often the motorman cannot hear them, let alone the passenger. The result is the passenger never knows if the bell rang or not and often gets carried by his stopping place.

Another source of annoyance is the ground glass that has been put in the transoms on the front platforms. When a passenger has to stand up (which half of them do) he is thus deprived of the only opportunity he had to watch for his stopping place. The curtains are usually pulled down half way or more on the sides and the only chance he has is to look out of the front.

H. R. JAMES.

## THE FRANCHISE HEARINGS.

Members of the aldermanic Committee on Public Utilities complain that the hearings they have granted on the proposed United Railways settlement are fruitless. No analyses affording much information on the scope and effect of the pending proposition have been made, they declare.

But these hearings ought not to be fruitless. The attempt to force a settlement seems to have been cunningly planned for a time when public attention is engrossed with the events of the war and the preparations for fighting. But while it is overshadowed by subjects so intimately related to the national interest, the effort for new franchises is not overshadowed in importance by anything in the whole range of local possibilities affecting St. Louis' own welfare and shaping its course in the future.

In long years past the city authorities have taken no decision more important to the people of St. Louis than the decision to be taken on these franchises. They will take none during long coming years.

The problem of intra-community transit is more vitally associated with city well being and growth than other municipal problems. The larger the city, the more vital is that association. It is, for instance, even more important to New York, whose life would suffer almost total paralysis by the upsetting of reliable, quick means of transit from its center outward, than it is to St. Louis. A problem of the gravest concern now, it will increase cumulatively in concern with increase in St. Louis area and number of inhabitants.

The hearings so far may seem unprofitable to the committee, but they have not seemed wholly unprofitable to the public. In exposing demerits and points of doubt, advocates of the plan have had a usefulness not so much inferior to that of its opponents.

Arguments for some of its features have struck false notes calculated to close ears to less objectionable features. One such note is the ridiculous pretense that the company, in consenting to franchise renewals, has done so reluctantly, after defeat in a struggle with a merciless bargainer; that the tentative valuation is very low instead of very high; that in accepting it the company is sacrificing rather than gaining millions.

The benefits to the company in the arrangements are very obvious, much more so than those to the city. To what extent are benefits conceded to the company at the expense of city interests that ought never to be impaired?

A fair and reasonable compromise is not to be opposed. The hearings should make an exhaustive showing on the respects, if any, in which the ordinances depart from a fair and reasonable arrangement, and should be largely attended.

Past years have thrown a mighty light on municipal utility policy. St. Louis must take no action indicating that it has not seen the light. The alertness, progressiveness and degree of sophistication which a city reveals in dealing with these utility problems is, as has been repeatedly shown, a curiously accurate index of its alert, progressive, sophisticated qualities in all other activities, public and private, on which city advance depends.

## OUR TWO LOYAL SENATORS.

Festus Wade "does not believe that there are two more conscientious and loyal Senators in the Senate than Reed and Stone." While few Missourians will agree with Mr. Wade, his apology still leaves in serious question the judgment of the two Senators and their helpfulness in exalted position to the people and the Government in time of unexampled need.

If it includes no more loyal as well as no more conscientious members, the Senate has, indeed, fallen on evil days.

## SAUCE FOR GOOSE AND GANDER.

The Rev. George W. Allison's open letter to Mayor Mollman of East St. Louis, as given out for publication, seems to be an adequate reply to Corporation Counsel Sullivan's sneer that the East Side clergymen who demanded the Mayor's resignation are "dupes and tools who think everybody else is as simple as they are."

An unprejudiced reading of the correspondence between Mollman and the Minister leaves the impression that Mr. Allison has carried off the honors in a way that scarcely bespeaks simplicity on his part.

Displaying not the slightest trace of rancor or prejudice, the pastor's letter shows that he refuses to be drawn away from the actual point at issue. He reminds the Mayor that when certain policemen were made defendants in grand jury indictments, he forthwith suspended them. Why, then, he asks, should not the Mayor suspend himself when he, too, is made defendant in a grand jury indictment growing out of an investigation into the same disturbances which caused the policemen to lose their jobs? Relentlessly he pushes the point home when he continues:

What right or pledge have we to expect a better service from you than you would expect from those you suspended? If you were justified in the suspension of the police officers, why are you surprised at such resolution as was adopted by the Pastor's Alliance?

But Mr. Allison does not stop there. His dispassionate answer to the plea of Mollman's supporters that the Attorney-General and the grand jury, which were instrumental in bringing the indictments, were playing politics is, to say the least, convincing. After all it is not the Attorney-General or the grand jurors who are on trial, but Mayor Mollman himself. The question is not whether anybody is playing politics, but whether Mayor Mollman was derelict in his duty to prevent the murder of scores of innocent men, women and children in East St. Louis.

The members of the Pastors' Alliance may be "tools" and "dupes" and "simple," as Mr. Sullivan

van remarked or they may not. But they certainly are not to be despised, if all of them are like Mr. Allison, when it comes to epistolary polemics.

## THE PEOPLE'S FOOD.

The critical situation with regard to the St. Louis milk supply, due to the determination of the milk producers to increase the wholesale price from \$2.20 to \$3.50 per hundred pounds, is but part of the food and fuel problem that confronts the people on account of war conditions.

Fuel Administrator Garfield foresees trouble with regard to coal; and warns the consumers to, practice economy. The city of Denver is going into the coal business and has leased mines, in order to supply its poor with coal at cost.

But what is St. Louis to do if, as threatened, the milk producers and dealers either agree to put prices up to a figure the poor cannot pay, or quit supplying milk? Public Welfare Director Schnoll suggests a municipal farm. But this would only supply the city's institutions with milk. The poor, and especially the babies, must suffer. The babies will sicken and die, unless the mothers can buy enough milk at reasonable prices.

The production and handling of food and fuel are not public services in the sense that railroad transportation is. The farmers, dairymen, mine owners, and coal dealers, do not have to apply for franchises before they are permitted to produce and handle food and fuel. But their responsibility is as great or greater. Farmers and mine owners are given the privilege of using land. Dealers, wholesale or retail, have the privilege of using the roads and streets. And all receive protection at the hands of society. Upon their faithful, reasonable service the people must depend for existence and comfort.

The milk producers and dealers of the territory that supplies St. Louis depend upon the people of this city for their livelihood and their profits. They cannot afford to act unreasonably and in a spirit of mere greed towards their customers. The Post-Dispatch will expect them to come to an agreement that will be fair and just to all concerned.

## A VALUABLE TIP.

Excise Commissioner Mooney gave St. Louis County saloon keepers some good advice Friday. He told them that it would be wise on their part to conduct for themselves a campaign against lawless saloons and warned them that if they did not do so they all would be put out of business.

The saloon has a great many enemies who are constantly growing in power, but its worst enemy is that lawless liquor seller. His greed, his contempt of authority, his utter disregard of decency, his willingness to profit by the corruption of public officials have done more to swell the Prohibition ranks than all the arguments of the total abstinence.

There is scarcely any other business in which those who are honest and law-abiding are not banded together to drive out the unfair and unscrupulous competitor. There is no other business in which this can be done more successfully than in the saloon business. Saloon men everywhere are learning this, although the knowledge is rather belated. Mr. Mooney has given the County dramshop men a valuable tip.

## THIRD-CLASS ANIMAL KEEPERS.

It need not occasion any great perturbation because nobody at the City Counselor's office can find anything in the charter or ordinances to disqualify an enemy alien as a third-class animal keeper. It would be better, of course, if all enemy aliens had become citizens, including third-class animal keepers and all other holders of city jobs. But it is not past belief that a third-class animal keeper who has been neglectful of his citizenship privileges may still be a very excellent and painstaking third-class animal keeper.

In other words, there is nothing necessarily incompatible between alien allegiance and caring for the comfort of even the highly-prized elephant, Jim, of our zoo.

It has not been intimated that the Kaiser desires the life of our Jim or that Keeper Tanzer, whose eligibility was impugned by the Efficiency Board, would do anything to Jim, no matter what the Kaiser's wishes might be. And since Jim's welfare is the only thing at stake, that seems pretty well to settle the entire question.

Of course, it is unfortunate that Tanzer can't vote to continue the administration in power, but on the other hand a very good voter might make a very indifferent elephant tender. And it is not the Efficiency Board's business to see that all holders of city jobs are voters. The Efficiency Board's business is to see that all third-class animal keepers are good third-class animal keepers and that Jim is properly cared for.

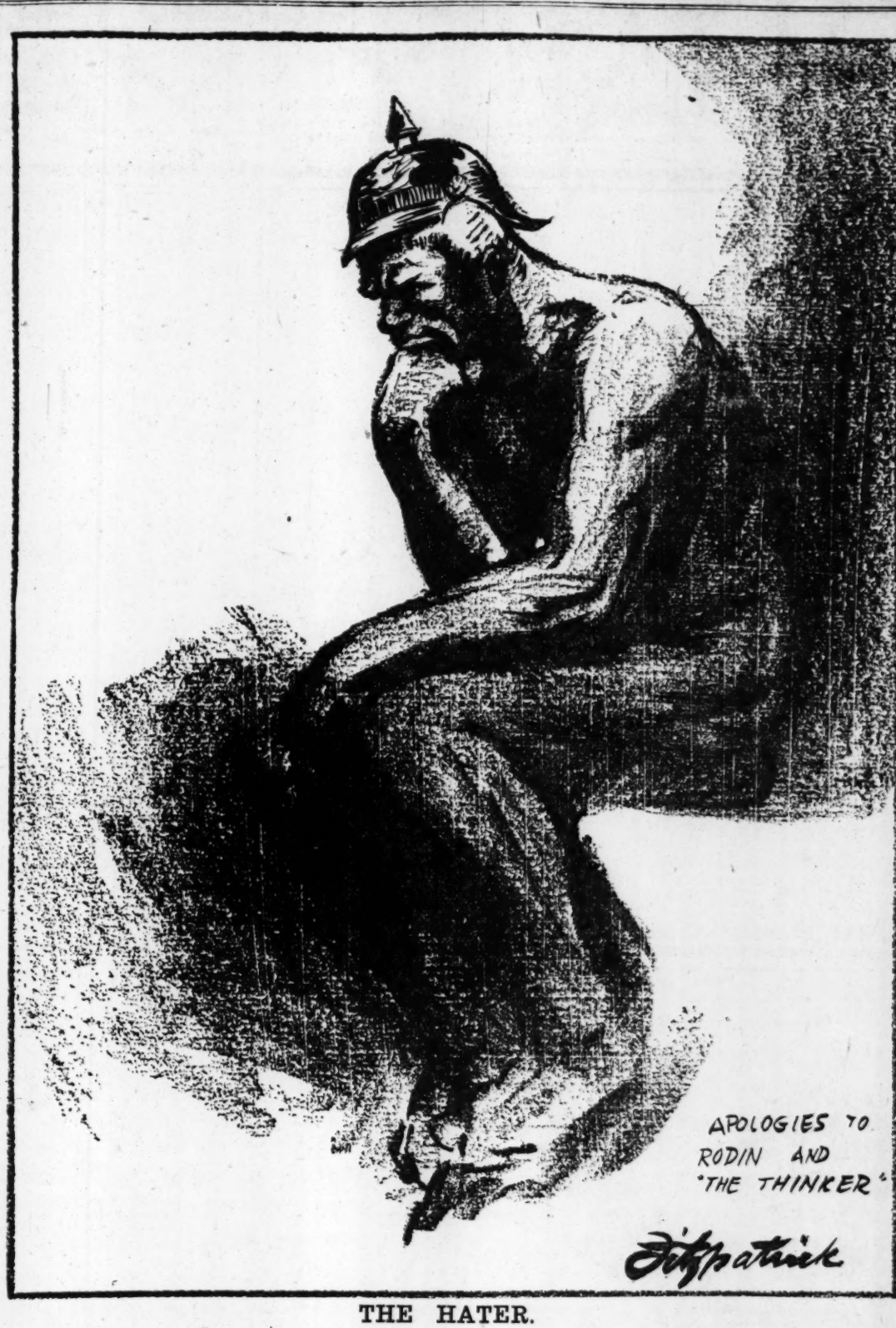
## ITALY'S AVIATION PROGRESS.

Various stories of the wonderful progress in aviation made by the inventors and fliers of Italy are made credible by the news, in Thursday's Post-Dispatch that Maj. Lopez, chief of Italy's flying corps, made a flight at Norfolk, Va., of 650 miles in eight hours, with 11 passengers. It is said that "the machine, in starting, makes a noise like a locomotive leaving a station with a string of freight cars, but when it gets its momentum it sails evenly and does not rock."

Maj. Perfetti, head of the Italian Aeronautic Commission in the United States, recently told us that air cruisers capable of carrying 25 persons are in use by the Italian army. They go at a speed of more than 150 miles an hour, and one of them has flown without stopping from Turin to Naples, 320 miles, in about 10 hours.

Meanwhile, America is not idle. The new Liberty motors, combining the most valuable features of American and European aeroplane engines, are America's contribution to the solution of the aviation problem, and especially to the great task of winning the war in the air, against Germany's fleets of swift and powerful airships. As soon as America and her allies can put into the air a preponderating number of fighting and bombing planes, the end of the war will be near. And they need not go on errands of bloody reprisal, as some American newspapers advocate. It will be sufficient if they cripple the enemy by fighting along the lines recognized by international law.

One thing appears certain, that the war has hastened the success of aviation by many years.

APOLOGIES TO  
RODIN AND  
"THE THINKER"

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE HATER.

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McAdams

## SOCRATES ON AMERICAN RADICALS.

"I AM very sorry that none of you got around to the Agora last night to hear what I said about American radicals. It is a matter of which I have been thinking for some time, and I expressed a thought which must have been more or less at large in most people's minds ever since the war started. What I said, briefly, was that unless I am mistaken our American radicals have greatly impaired their usefulness by seeming to be unpatriotic. What precipitated my observation was the raid on the home of Prof. Scott Nearing. I didn't recall that Scott, who is an old friend of mine, had been doing any specific thing in opposition to the Government; but knowing the trend of radicalism in the country today, I assumed that he had been up to something more or less characteristic of his kind. I sometimes regret very much that the radicals have not had some stabilizing mind among them to serve them at this time. They needed very much to be told that when a country goes to war its citizens are supposed to go to war with it. That is, the celebrated sentiment 'My country—may it always be right; but right or wrong, my country!' expresses something that none of us can deny and retain the respect of our fellow countrymen. There may be flaws in it; but it is folly to try to point them out. None of the great human passions responds to reason."

"Unfortunately, our radicals did not see that, or were never warned that it is the case. At any rate, they began one after another persisting in radical opinions and holding odd views as soon as the war swept down on us, and today they are regarded as a proscribed class. No one seriously believes that they hold any institution in the country dear, or that they have the least respect for any of the means by which we have either achieved what we have or strive to retain it. This is a pity, for we had developed in the country, after a long period of acute want, a school of radicalism which was expressing some of our best aspirations. They were held in quite general respect, and exercised a broad educational function. One could scarcely go anywhere at all popular with the masses without hearing one of them speak, and their publications, almost all of which have been suppressed during the war for reasons so obscure that we are for the most part unable to judge them, had their place on the reading tables of thinking people all over the country."

"What caused these people to make such an error of judgment is more than I can make out. It is a good deal like trying to analyze the motives of Senators Reed and Stone. My guess is that not being quite sound in their philosophy, they developed exaggerated ideas of the importance of both themselves

and the things for which they stood. That is an easy thing to do, and perhaps they are not the first group of radicals which has destroyed its usefulness in that way. How much less in stature are they all than the great philosophers, who have rallied to the flag in time of peril and tried to advance its ideals in time of peace!

"I am afraid selfishness is not a distinguishing or outstanding trait among our American radicals. Let the war eclipse them, they opposed it, only by that folly to be destroyed."

Socrates' theory that we had so many inventions the possibilities of which never had been determined by war that we had to have one to see what could be done with them is gaining ground on the thinking front.

She: Are all married men to be exempted from military service?

He: I think so. I believe they are considered to have done their bit.

The weather man has made the amende beautiful.

HERE WAS A CLEVER THIEF.

From the Maplewood News-Champion.

A party called at the store of Tate & Dolan to sharpen their knives. He left with a knife and cleaver, but never returned. The matter was reported to Chief Reelke, who arrested a man who was later identified as the party who took the knife and cleaver.

## IN SIGNS.

The widespread impression that shining shoes and predicting when the war will end are the chief functions of barber shops is soundly hoisted at in the following, which one of our sign hunters found in an elevator of the Y. M. C. A. Building at Montreal:

Barber Shop in Basement

Hair Cutting and Shaves Our Specialty

Sign in Illinois, Ill.

Niger stay out of here.

It is presumed from the violence of the language and other indications that blacks are not wanted.

Sign at old postoffice, Locust street side, scarcely to be taken literally:

Don't park west of here.

READIN' of the Post last Friday nite

I come across the "Jest a Minnit" page.

That fellow writ a hopeful piece alright.

An' helped to calm my risin' bilin' rage.

He p'inted out that this new licker law

Don't contemplate no hardships and no tears.

His argymint was sure without a flaw;

Whiskey enuf to last at least two years.

I hope he'll 'rite another piece like that

Next Friday nite, to make one p'int more clear

And let us know once more jest where we're at.

And sorter tell us how we're fixed for beer.

HERBERT W. CANN.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

As we have no information bureau, it is impossible to answer queries by mail or telephone.

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

GUS—Grape wine: Choose sunny weather. Grapes must be thoroughly ripe. After picking spread out in cool dry place several hours. Sort, removing all decayed or green fruit. Mash with beater or put through regular trap press. Stand in wine cask and set in cellar of even temperature with plenty of air. Fermentation will begin soon and keep up several weeks. As it works off, keep cask filled by adding grape juice kept in jug for this purpose. After 15 days settle in a new cask. Draw off into a second fermentation will take place. When this ceases bottle and cork. Lay bottles on their sides in cool cellar. If wine does not become clear a little charcoal may be added. This makes a very strong, rich wine and will keep in 15 containers pounds of grapes. A simpler wine: Take every gallon of grapes, wild or cultivated, scrub till a gallon of boiled rainwater. The grapes should be very ripe and sound. Pack in tub or jar and let stand for a week without stirring. Then draw off the liquor brine carefully, and each gallon allow 3 pounds of white sugar. Place the cask containing the wine in a warm place. When the fermentation ceases close the bung. In the course of 4 months it will be ready to bottle. This will require probably about 25 heavy or 25 pounds of grapes, dependent upon the soil and the weather. Another way: Making grape wine instead of crushing the grapes and letting them ferment for two or three weeks, and afterwards adding the sugar and yeast, you take the grapes and pick them from the stems, wash very carefully and put in a barrel, adding the sugar immediately. You will in the course of about four weeks have wine ready for use, clear and exceptionally good.

## HOW A NURSE IS TRAINED.

M. R. G.—The course of training in all schools covers almost similar grounds. Lectures are given on surgery, medical nursing, obstetrics, gynecology, contagious diseases, eye and ear sanitation and hygiene. The superintendents of nurses give instruction and hold quizzes on practical nursing, physiology and anatomy and materia medica. Under practical nursing are included bedmaking and moving of patients, methods of ventilating, baths, temperatures, surgical nursing, antiseptics, etc.; preparing patients for operations and care after operations; hemorrhages, bandages, emergency, surgical and medical administration of anesthetics and reporting and recording symptoms. Cooking for the sick is a special department. Besides actual nursing of the sick, nurses are held responsible for the clothing and property of patients, for the whereabouts of patients, for the condition of the ward, including dining room, linen closets, etc.; for the condition of the operating room and necessary apparatus, and they must attend to many details connected with the reception and dismissal of patients and the removal of the dead. Uncovered hospitals many applicants are rejected, and about 1/4 of those who are admitted upon probation are dismissed. For nurses in methuen hospitals allow room, board and laundry, and some hospitals allow \$5, some \$6 per month, and the course is 3 years, during which the nurse has various duties assigned to her. No pay first year; second, \$10 to \$12 a month.

## LAW POINTS.

MRS. B.—Free legal aid bureau (for the poor), Municipal Courts Bldg., 14th and Olive.

J. H. Z.—If you in no way acquiesced in a word or action, you cannot be held liable for time payment. You should refuse the articles and should refuse receiving the articles in your home. Should they leave same on your protest, and under no circumstances can you only look to him to fulfill the contract.

## WAR TALK.

NABS—See 25th Ward Board, King's highway near Washington.

F. L.—Write Secretary of War Baker regarding to Officers' Reserve Corps.

AVIATOR—Phone Olive 5752 for army aviation information. Recruiting stations will send and Olive.

W. H.—27th Ward's quota (148) was certified last Tuesday. No further examination was held.

J. J. C.—Largest merchant marine, British. It is thought that U. S. will soon have more larger than the British.

W. E. P.—12th Engineers were enlisted. Cho for the Engineers' Reserve Corps. The Mayor are now a part of the regular army numbers.

READER—Last March these numbers were killed in the big war were given: Russia, 1,500,000; Germany, 893,200; France, 870,000; Austria-Hungary, 523,100; Britain, 208,400; Turkey, 127,000; Italy, 105,000; Serbia, 60,000; Bulgaria, 7500. Total 4,241,200. There have been heavy losses since, but we have no official figures. In July it was said that the total of killed was 10,000,000, but we do not know this to be a fact. See thing ap Simonds copyrighted letter in P.-D. of Sunday, Sept. 16, analyzing army losses.

PATRIA—Postmaster Seip writes: Re your letter to the letter addressed to you by "Patria," making certain inquiries relative to the handling of mail addressed to newspapermen enlisted in active service in France and killed and as to letters being held for couriers boats not going over, also inquiring as to how often mail is sent over on boats, etc. I have to say that the question cannot be definitely answered further than to state that mail matter of this kind will be handled with as much promptness as is possible. Mail matter intended for the expeditionary forces in Europe should be prepared and addressed as indicated in the attached circular and in all cases it will be given the very best postal service.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

S. J. C.—Rialton Health Club, Washington, D. C.

H. S.—The striking boiler makers got increased wages and an 8-hour day.

R. B.—County fair, Upper Greve Creek, Lake, Sep. 29. Address "Management."

INTERESTED—Silk worm matter appeared in Sunday Magazine of Aug. 5. Phone circulation department.

P. O. C.—New York's population is much larger than that of Chicago. Area of New York 124,555 acres; Chicago, 111,793.

F. C.—Crumbling concrete flue suits because the concrete was not well mixed. Sulphur in smoke does not crumble concrete.

D. D. R.—The lady does not take the gentleman's arm, nor does the gentleman take the arm of the lady, when the two are walking together. (Mail carrier's pay, \$450 to \$1200 a year.)

R. F. A.—Balsam apple salve: Take half dozen apples and cut in pieces, half round, fat and half round leaf lard. Try these out yourself, then get 1 lb each of cod liver oil, beeswax, rosin and lump alum; boil together until balsam apples are quite soft and add aside to cool until mixture will not burn your fingers. Then strain through a cloth and put in a stone jar.

O. K.—Brother-in-law (dictionary definition) is a husband's brother, wife's brother, sister's husband, loosely in England and Italy in United States, wife's sister's husband. If a Judge on the bench were in the last sense a brother-in-law to a litigant he could not preside in the case. In a note raised in a court in the last the following was the ruling: "When two men, strangers to each other, marry two sisters they do not therefore become brother-in-law, yet many persons regard them as such."

brother-in-law is the brother of one's husband or wife, or the husband of one's sister."



The Post-Dispatch  
Daily Short Story

## THE MAIL CARRIER

By F. H. Sweet.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.

"S TOP!" thundered Carr. "Never mind calling me name with your slurs."

"Lizzie said," imperturbably, "that she used to have quite a deal of respect for you, but of late—oh, well, never mind, so long as she's promised me—"

The two men were of about the same height, but there the similarity ended; what was brawn and whipcord-like muscles in Carr was mostly flesh in Pitzer. Before the last sentence was finished, Carr's grasp was upon his shoulder, swinging him toward the door. In vain Pitzer struggled and swore and threatened, Carr was oblivious of consequences now. The grasp upon the storekeeper's shoulder was like a vise, the mail carrier's hand dropped to a tense clutch at his waist. Sometime Pitzer's feet struck his own floor, sometimes the counter, sometimes the wall, knocking down boxes of displayed goods. But irresolutely, little by little, he was dragged and swung through the doorway, down the steps still struggling and panting, and across the sidewalk to the horse trough, where Carr, suddenly exerting all his strength, lifted his opponent bodily and flung him at full length into the water. A broom was standing near, which had been used to sweep the sidewalk. The mail carrier caught up this, and as Pitzer rose coughing and sputtering, thrust him back into the water, once, twice, thrice.

"There, you're washed clean out," said Carr. "But I'm afraid the meanness is too deep for broom and water. Lizzie Averil may be engaged to you, but that's no cause for you to make a feast of her in your talk—to go out there and lie about me—to boast of what you'll do with the farm her father owns. You're not worthy to unlace her shoes—though that's up to her and her father. Now crawl out and go back into the store and dry yourself and plan new ways to cheat customers," and oblivious of the people beginning to gather, Carr dropped the broom and strode off.

That night the mercury fell ominously, and it commenced snowing. At daylight it was below zero, and the storm had become a blizzard. Carr found it difficult to deliver his mail. After he got back, the livery man sought him at the postoffice.

"Hello, Carr," he said, anxiously. "Saw anything of Pitzer?"

"Not since yesterday afternoon."

"Yes, I heard about that. But I mean today. Pitzer got a rig from the stable boy when I was out and started for Averil's. Think he could get through?"

Carr's face became grave. "Wanted to give them his version of the trough affair. I guess," he said, "and coming from the store didn't realize what the storm's been doing. No, I don't believe he could get through. I'll start after him at once."

"You're incredibly," "Why, man alive! you couldn't do anything in this storm. Why, two farmers from that way started home and had to come back because they couldn't make it through the drifts. That's what started me to feeling that scared about Pitzer."

"I won't take a horse," returned Carr. "I can do better on foot, for then I can take advantage of fences. Don't you worry."

The mail carrier never said much about that trip. He was too modest. But one thing and another came out from time to time, and were pieced together, until at length it became a story that was told at winter firesides when the wind whistled and the snow banked up into drifts upon the doorsteps. Pitzer was the first to speak after they drifted into the livery stable late that night, and he mumbled a rambling story of being carried on the shoulders of a man through big drifts and over fences. It was less than four miles, but they had been over eight hours in making it. Carr slept all the rest of that night and through the next day, then roused suddenly and said he must try to get the mail through.

A few days later it turned warm again, but it was a week before the long lane to the Averil farmhouse was clear enough for Lizzie to walk out to their mail box.

Carr always shot a quick glance toward that dark lane, and the moment his eyes rose over the level of the next hill. But that morning he did not urge his horse forward.

"Good morning," he said, as he turned his horse to the box and reached out.

"Good morning," quickly, and with both hands outstretched. "I want to thank you. It was fine!"

He smiled deprecatingly. "Please don't," he protested. "It was only what anybody."

"Oh, it wasn't that I meant," she interrupted. "I knew you would do such things. I meant the horse trough. I've just heard. Papa liked it, too, and said it was a good thing."

"But I—I thought it was—all settled between you," Carr stammered. "Pitzer told all round that it was and what he meant to do with the farm."

Lizzie laughed outright. "Just like him," she declared. "He likes to talk. He told us he was going to do something handsome for you to pay for saving his life—knock off 10 per cent on a necktie, I suppose—"

It was the first time she had ever called him by that name, and it confused his duty and decorum. He sprang from the wagon. And not until he had nearly completed his route did Carr remember he had not given Lizzie her mail. He had slipped it into his pocket. It was the first mistake of the kind he had ever made. But he took it out to her that evening.

## Sayings of Mrs. Solomon

By Helen Rowland

VERILY, verily, my daughter, a little "code of honor" is a variable thing!

For it doth appear that every man and likewise every woman hath TWO codes:

One for summer—and one for winter.

One for business—and another for love.

One for his own sex—and another for the other sex.

Now, behold, two damsels were riding in a taxicab together.

And one damsel said unto the other:

"Whatsoever the fare may be I shall pay MY half thereof."

And when they alighted, each damsel drew from her purse a piece of silver and paid her own reckoning, even unto the last penny of the cabman's tip.

And lo, two men were lunching together in a tavern.

And when the highwayman-in-the-guise-of-a waiter brought the check, each man drew forth his wallet and paid for what he had eaten and drunken, and likewise his share of the server's graft, unto the last farthing thereof.

And all was friendship and fairness between them.

For they called it a "Dutch treat," and neither sought to "do" the other, nor to deceive the other in anything.

Yet, behold, a damsel and a youth made a compact to dine together.

And the damsel said unto her bosom friend before departing:

"Verily, verily, here is where I make a killing! For I shall make him to buy champagne and partridge; and likewise to take me thither in a taxicab, and to stop at the florist's for a bunch of orchids wherewith to adorn me."

"Yea, WHY shall I waste my good time upon him without SOME compensation?"

AND, meanwhile, the youth arranged his cravat carefully and winked at himself in the mirror, saying:

"Behold, I shall take her thither in a taxicab."

And if she is kissable and fascinating I shall buy orchids and champagne and partridge.

"But if she is a PRUDE and unimpressionable, she shall dine at a red-link table d'hôte, and feed upon spaghetti and a sardine and a withered apple."

"For why shall I waste my good time and shekels where there is no sentimental return?"

For, behold, each was in search of GRAFT rather than of companionship.

And all evening did they spar thus, one with the other, each secretly hoping to beat the other at his own game.

Go to! Who hath said that a woman hath NOT a code of honor?

For, verily, verily, every woman hath a code of honor, but followeth her intuition!

And every man hath a code of honor—but followeth his inclination!

And the World War, now and forever, is not the War of the Kaiser, but the War of the Sexes, which is fought with a barrage of hot air and much camouflage before marriage, and finished with hand grenades and shrapnel after marriage.

For a man's desire is for "personal glory" and conquest, and a woman's life object is annexation!

And never the two shall meet on any common ground—save the burying ground!

SELAH!

## How Freak Umbrella Handles Are Grown

IT is a mistake to state that all the umbrella handles, with their kinks and twists and bends, are freaks of nature; they are, on the contrary, the result of careful training on the part of some umbrella farmer. A moment's thought and you will admit that, in all your rambles through the woods, you never saw anything like the handles on dollar umbrellas obtainable in the city.

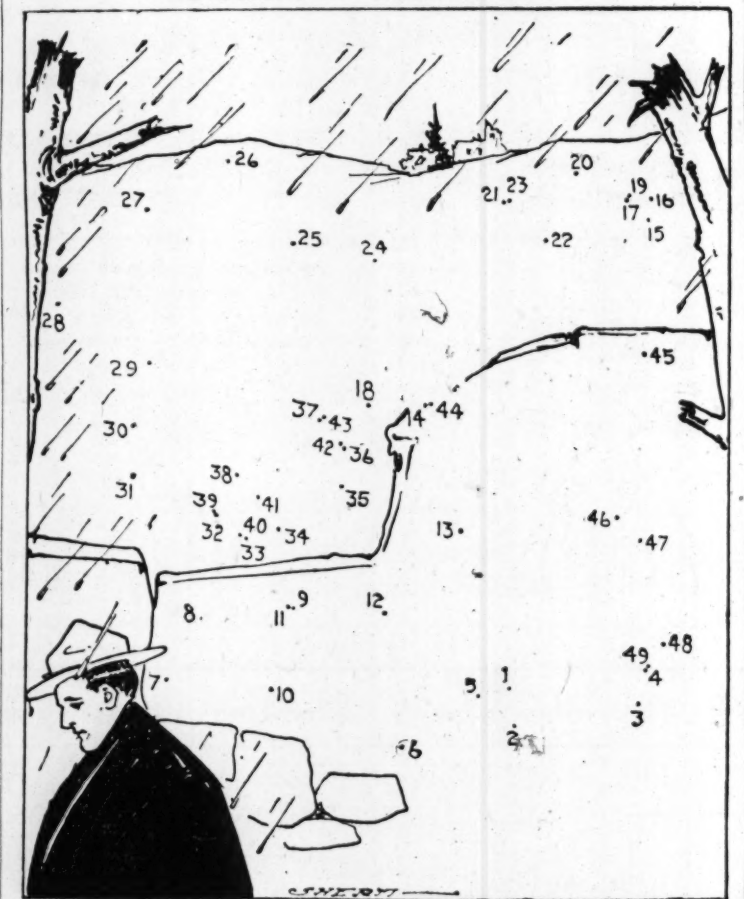
In France there is a plantation of several hundred acres devoted entirely to the raising of umbrella handles, canes and riding whips, says

Popular Science Monthly. The artificial handle grower cuts the trees a little above the ground level and a number of saplings sprout from the roots. Then the buds of these sprouts are nipped off. By cutting the bark and training the shoots, almost any variety of design may be produced, and you will admit that, in all your rambles through the woods, you never saw anything like the handles on dollar umbrellas obtainable in the city.

After two or three years the crop of umbrella handles and walking sticks is harvested and after the necessary treatment the product is ready for the market.

If you feel that the raising of bears and potatoes is too prosaic, try the artistic cultivation of original designs in umbrellas and canes.

## FOLLOW THE DOTS



Dear Folks: We are having some miserable weather just at present, and the trenches are not the most comfortable places in the world. But it is all part of the game, and there is no grumbling. Our ponches never get a chance to get thoroughly dry, and that means some of us are going to have rheumatism before we get through with it—or worse. Do you remember how dad used to grumble over bills for clothing for us kids. Well, I wonder how he would feel if he was the quartermaster who every three weeks has to issue us new—

To make the pictures in this series draw a straight line from 1 to 2 and so on until the picture is completed.

(Copyright, 1917, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

## How You Light Your Cigar in Italy.

THE Italian substitute for the neat and convenient cigar lighter found in every American cigar store is a long rope lighted and placed outside of the tobacco shop. It is made of cheap hemp, of rope waste, and even of rags twisted roughly into shape and held together by strings of twine. The improvised lighter is made by the storekeeper himself.—Popular Science Monthly.

## Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify

**Horlick's**

The Original

Malted Milk

Upbuilds and sustains the body. No Cooking or Milk required. Used for 1/3 of a Century. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

## HOW I HELPED MY HUSBAND

Emergency Box First Aid to Economy.

"C AN'T we get along somehow without piling up bills to worry about? No matter how much money I make it's always the same," George said to me several years ago.

"I do the best I can," was my reply. "I'm just as economical as I know how to be. Freddie had the measles and then we moved to a sunnier flat and you had a long siege with the dentist. All those things made extra expense."

"Oh, I know, I'm not blaming you," my husband said in a sort of discouraged way.

This happened before he went to work in the morning, and all day long I thought about it. When we were first married George made \$20 a week, and now, 10 years later, he had been gradually raised to \$30. We had two children. Freddie was 8 years old and Marjorie 5. Extra expenses seemed all the time cropping up to more than cover every little bit that we could manage to save.

Each time that a raise in salary came to George I thought our troubles in this respect were over, but there always seemed to be enough emergency calls to more than offset the increased amount of money.

After we had eaten our dinner that night and George was comfortably smoking his pipe, I said: "I have been thinking and thinking all day about what you said this morning and I hope I have found the solution of our money troubles. What we need is an emergency fund."

I have been figuring a little and I find that it takes all you give me every week to cover the actual expenses of living, food, house rent, etc. We had nothing put by to cover Freddie's sickness or your dentist's bill and yet such things are bound to occur every once in awhile."

"That's true enough," said George. "But I don't see how we are going to bring it about. Unless we take a cheaper flat, how are you going to stretch \$30 a week any farther?"

"I'm not going to move before I've tried another plan," I answered, and brought out a little iron bank such as children have to save pennies.

"Every week a dollar goes into that box for my emergency fund and anything else we can spare also and I am going to get the dollar by economizing. I shan't give you dessert but three times a week and you can't have potatoes every day, and only once a week for the movies. There are lots of ways in which we can save a little. And then when you get extra work on the books in the office, as you do every year, instead of spending the money on little luxuries, as we have been doing, I am going to place part of it into my emergency box."

We put the plan into operation and have kept it up ever since. It is not pleasant to economize, but if you have a definite object, to lay by a little now and then is not hard for anybody. The first year we tried the plan we saved \$100 in the box, which made it possible for us to meet certain extra expenses that otherwise would have been a source of worry. We had a few dollars left over, as a "nest egg" for next year, and now I would not keep house without an emergency fund.

## Newest Things in Science

JAPANESE copper mines yielded 11,562 tons of ore last year, an increase of nearly 30,000 tons from the preceding year.

For railroad men a Michigan inventor has patented a pocket flashlight that shows red from one end and white from the other.

A wire cutter to be fastened to the muzzle of a military rifle and operated by the bullet as the weapon is fired has been patented.

That he can build up diamonds from chips with ordinary illuminating gas and a mercury amalgam is the claim of a European scientist.

A piece of tungsten the size of a lead pencil contains enough material for five miles of filament for electric lamps of ordinary size.

To give him absolute quiet a Dutch scientist has had three rooms built, one inside the next, and has created vacuum between the walls.

## Cheesecloth Towels.

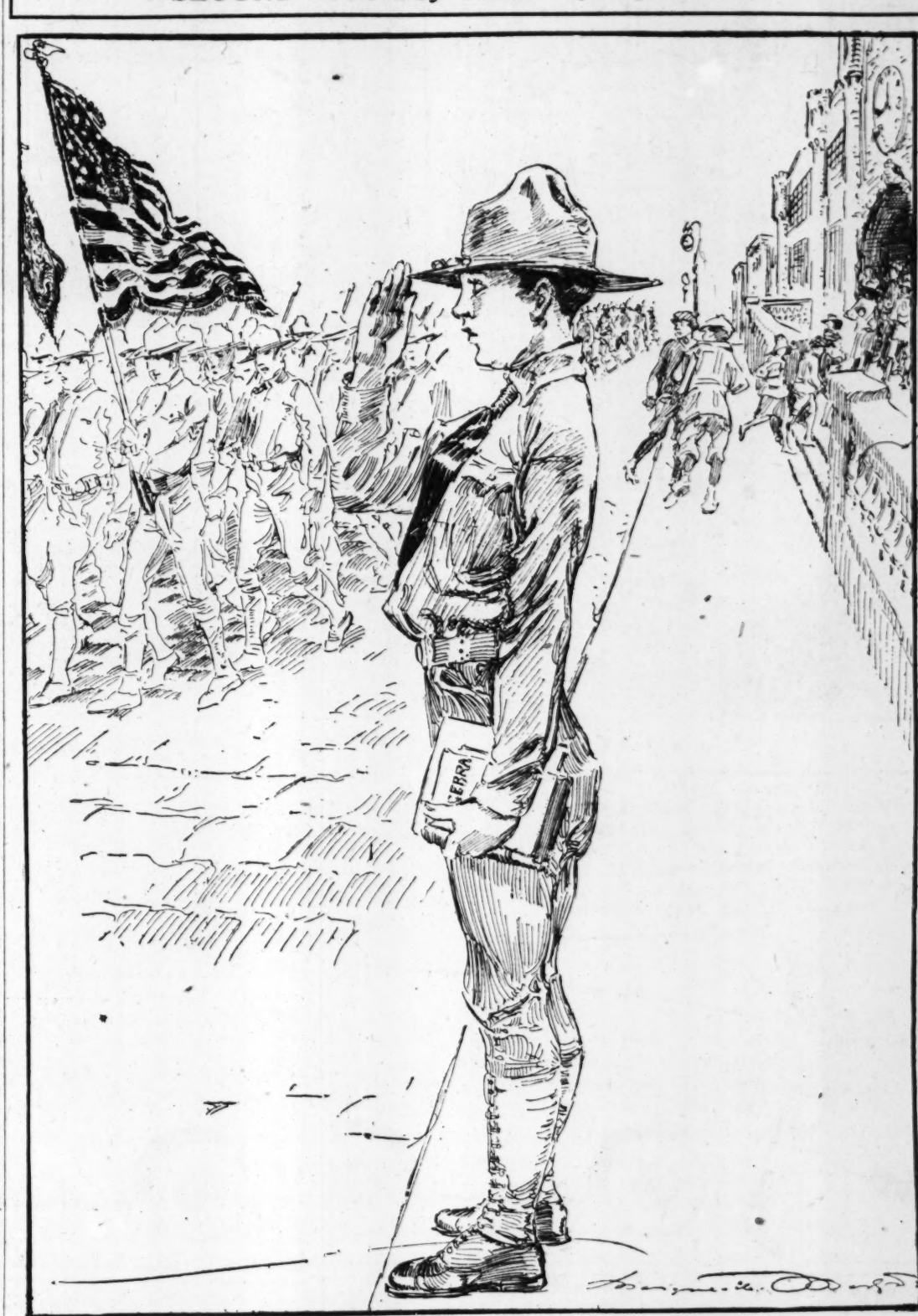
NOW that linen is so high, use cheesecloth, cut in yard lengths and hemmed by hand, for towels. These make inexpensive towels and polishes dishes nicely without leaving lint.

"There are many ways to enjoy Golden's," says the epicure. Golden's makes good foods taste better.

**GOLDEN'S**  
READY TO USE  
MUSTARD  
A rich blend of Nature's purest materials, Golden's is naturally good.  
At Grocers and Delicatessens.  
An American Standard  
Popular since 1867.

## THE SEVEN AGES IN WAR

SECOND—The Boy Scout—By Marguerite Martyn.



## The Sandman Story

--FOR TONIGHT--

By MRS. F. A. WALKER.

## Bennie Bear's Bite.

LITTLE Reddy Fox and his brother Sid went out to play in the woods one morning with two big red apples that their father, Mr. Fox, had brought home the night before.

"You youngsters wanted a ball," he said, "but I did not happen to run across any, so I brought you these."

Bennie Bear, who happened to pass that way, when he saw Reddy and Sid playing ball, wanted to play, too.

Back and forth they threw the apples until Bennie Bear happened to smell one of them. "My, I just bet those are good to eat," he said.

"You youngsters wanted a ball," he said, "but I did not happen to run across any, so I brought you these."

"Yum," said Reddy, as he tasted his apple. "They are good; let's eat them, Sid."

"Take a bite of each," they said, handing both apples to Bennie Bear, who was sitting on the ground with the cries of little Reddy Fox and his brother.

For such a big bear bite you never heard of as Bennie Bear took from each apple.

He handed back to each the tiniest bit of apple and the core, wondering what they were crying about.

Back to their mother went Reddy and Sid, crying as they ran that Bennie Bear had eaten all their apple and left only the core and a tiny bite.

"You ought to have known better than to offer a bear a bite. Don't you know they have big mouths?" said Mrs. Fox. "The next time you offer him a bite of apple you better fill it with thread. He will be careful how he takes big bites after that."

"How can you fill an apple with thread?" asked Reddy and Sid, and then Mrs. Fox showed them how an apple could be sewed through and through many times with a long needle and a long thread.

The only marks showing on the apple were the tiny holes the needle made, and those would never be noticed if you rubbed the apple over well with your hands or paws.

"There; I guess he will think he has been caught in a net when he bites into that," said Mrs. Fox, as she finished sewing a nice red apple and handed it to Reddy.

The next morning out they went to play ball again and along came Bennie Bear; when he saw the big red apple he grinned and his eyes looked greedily at it.

"Want to play ball again?" said Reddy, as if nothing had happened the morning before.

Bennie Bear gladly accepted the invitation and for a while he caught it every time the apple was thrown; then he let it fall and off it rolled, away down the path into the bushes. Bennie Bear ran after it and did not come back.

"He is eating it," said Reddy, jumping up and down. "Let's go and see the fun."

Sure enough, there was Bennie Bear hidden in the bushes with the red apple, but he was far from happy, for when he bit into the apple the thread caught in his teeth and the apple was hanging from his mouth, while Bennie tried to pull it away.

He looked very foolish when he saw Reddy and Sid and tried to talk, but only little grunts could he make, and when Reddy and Sid began to laugh Bennie jumped up and ran for home at a trot.

"What is the matter?" asked Mrs. Bear, when she saw Bennie. But Bennie could not tell her; his mouth was too full of thread.

Mrs. Bear cut away the apple and then began to untangle the thread. "Why, I shall have enough thread to sew my apron," she said. "Those foxes were not as smart as they

thought, for now you will not have to go to the store for a spool of thread. I shall have plenty and you can have the pennies for candy."

Bennie Bear took good care that Reddy and Sid saw him with the candy, but when he offered them a bite both refused because they were sure he was trying to play a trick, as they had done.

When they saw Bennie Bear eat it all and smack his mouth they wondered if, after all, they had not been too hard on him, as he could not help having a big mouth, and that his mouth for a bear was no larger than theirs was for a fox, but it was too late then to repent, for Bennie Bear had eaten all his candy.

"Wouldn't they be mad if they knew their thread gave me the candy?" laughed Bennie Bear, "but I won't tell them as long as I know I had the best of that joke. I don't care whether they do or not."

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**Cleaning Window Screens.** WHEN cleaning just brush the window and door screens thoroughly, then wipe over with kerosene. It will make them look like new and files and other insects will avoid the surface as long as the odor remains.

**To Brighten Carpets.** BEFORE sweeping carpets and rugs sprinkle them with salt and tea leaves. It is a good way to make use of the latter and it will brighten the carpet wonderfully.

**Store Polish.** ADD a few drops of glycerine to stove polish to give a brilliant luster. A little sugar and turpentine will also give a high polish and has special lasting qualities. Of course turpentine must not be applied to stove with fire in it.

**Makes Brooms Last Longer.** A BROOM will last much longer if thoroughly dipped in hot sud once a week. Washday is a good time for this, as the boiler water is just the thing.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## How to Can

Authentic Directions for Putting Up Vegetables at Home.

Can your vegetables now. The U. S. Department of Agriculture advises you to do it this way:

**SALT PICKLED BEETS.**  
(In Brine.)

Water-tight kegs or crocks may be used hold pickled beets. Wash thoroughly and steam the kegs or crocks.

Do not use yellow or pitch-pine containers.

REMOVE the tops and scrub the beets thoroughly.

Pack the whole beets into the receptacle and it is full.

Four over enough weak brine to cover the beets.

Cover with a cheesecloth and clean board cover.

Place upon the board cover clean stone weight sufficiently heavy to hold the beets beneath the surface of the brine.

Leave in a warm room until fermentation is completed and a bubbles rise to the surface when the receptacle is tapped gently.

Skim off any scum formed during fermentation.

Store receptacle in a cool place. Cover the top of the brine with hot paraffin from an air-tight surface.

If the paraffin becomes broken remove, remelt and replace.

To Make Weak Brine: Half-pint vinegar. Three-fourths cup salt. One gallon water.

Stir until salt is entirely dissolved.

The Housewife's Scrapbook

Helpful Suggestions Worth Filing for Ready Reference.

To Make Jelly "Set."

IF your jelly will not set after standing 12 hours, place the uncovered jar of jelly into a pan of boiling water and set in oven for about three quarters of an hour. Another method is to stand the uncovered jar where the bright sunlight will shine upon them for a few hours.

How to Test Silk.

WHEN you decide to buy a silk dress ask for a sample and test it. To do so burn it. If it burns rapidly and the ashes are gray, clear and crisp, you are safe in purchasing the silk. If it smolders, the ashes are heavy and reddish brown you can rest assured the silk has been chemically treated and will not give satisfaction.

To Keep Cut Flowers.

TO keep cut flowers add salt to the water, or a piece of gum camphor will answer the same purpose. Each day cut off a half inch of the stem.

Heat Your Bread Knife.

IF you heat the bread knife while cutting fresh bread you will have no difficulty in cutting even slices.

Shrimp and Olive Salad.

SALADS make an ideal winter weather luncheon. Try the combination of shrimp and olives. Chop them together and add the mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce leaves.

To Wash a Clothes Line.

A GOOD way to wash the clothes line is to wrap it around the washboard and scrub it in soap suds.

To Remove Grass Stains.

DRY camphor to remove the grass stains from your white canvas shoes and other white wearing apparel.

Store Polish.

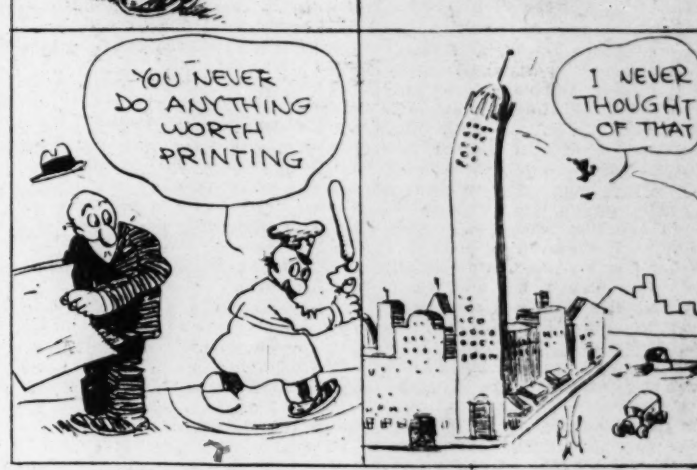
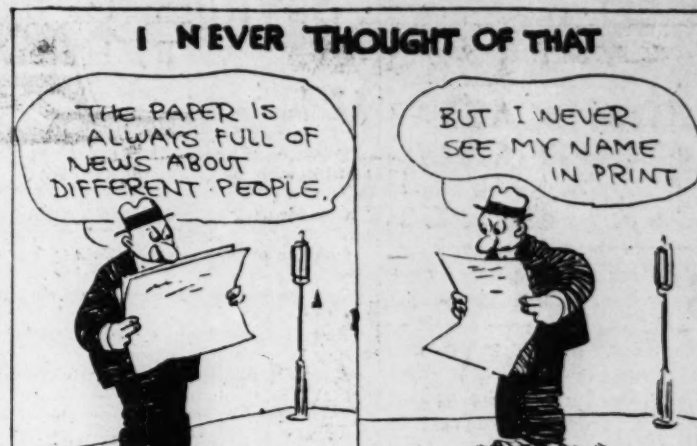
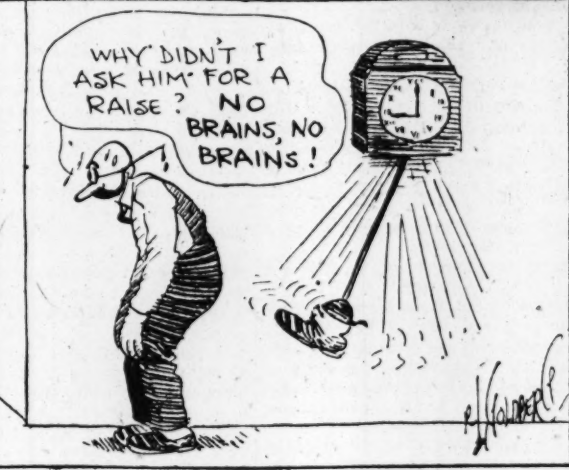
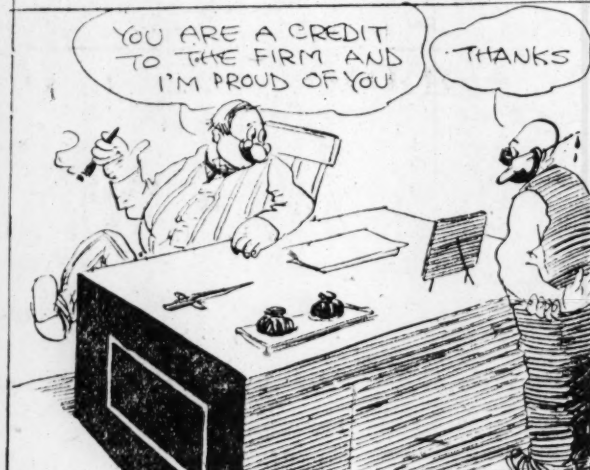
ADD a few drops of glycerine to stove polish to give a brilliant luster. A little sugar and turpentine will also give a high polish and has special lasting qualities. Of course turpentine must not be applied to stove with fire in it.

Makes Brooms Last Longer.

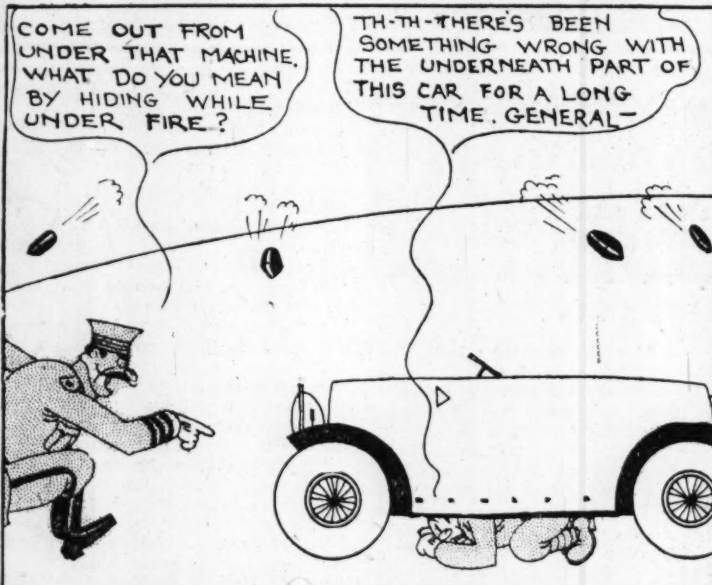
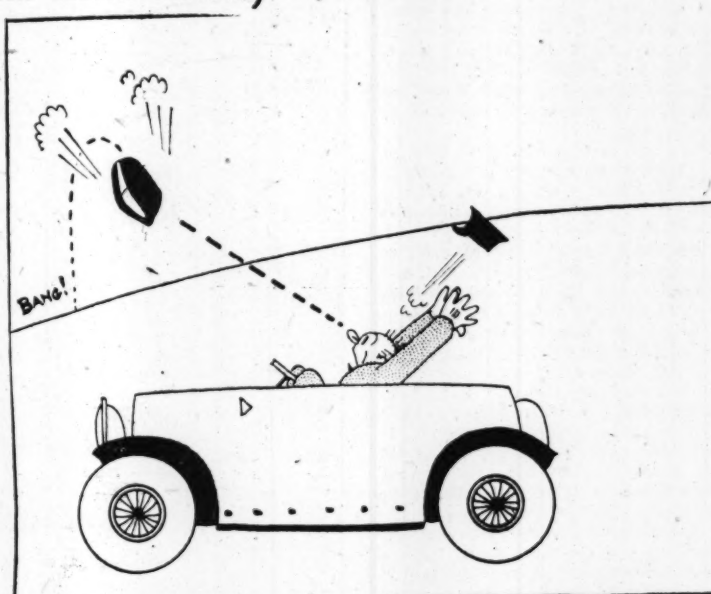
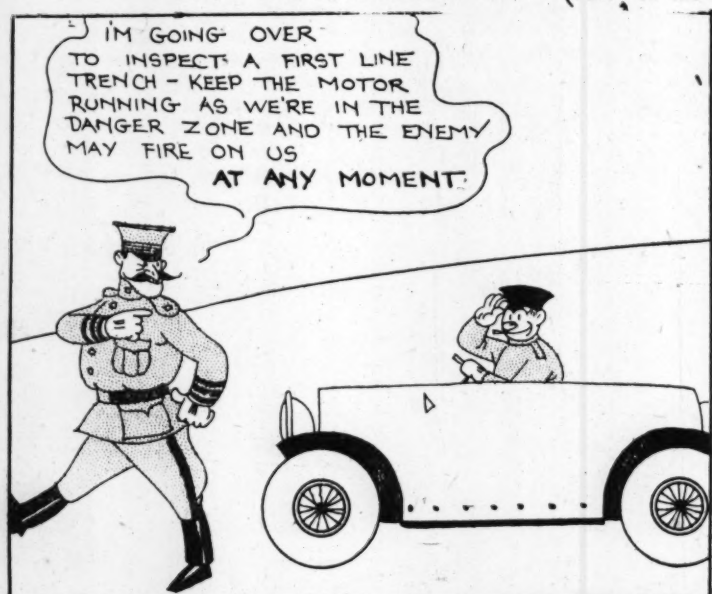
A BROOM will last much longer if thoroughly dipped in hot sud once a week. Washday is a good time for this, as the boiler water is just the thing.



# et the Wedding Bells Ring Out



## VOLUNTEER VIC--(There Are Times When the Underneath Part of the Auto Demands Attention.)--By LEMEN



## CAN YOU BEAT IT?--BY KETTEN



## "SMATTER POP?"--A Spanking by Any Other Name Hurts Just the Same--By C. M. PAYNE.



## PENNY ANTE: The Fellow Who Discarded One of His Openers. By Jean Knott



## O. U. BRAGGER--BY LEMEN



A farm paper places the food value of milk at 15 cents a quart. Another way to please the dairymaid is to tell him his cows have beautiful eyes.—Toledo Blade.

We don't think any too much of a woman who wears silk stockings while her husband sports cotton socks with holes in them.—Chicago News.

As long as you can guess right you never have to prove it, and after he's 40 a man either forgets his troubles or refuses to let anybody else forget 'em.—Binghamton Press.

If one may believe the food reports from Germany, the Teutons are suffering more from overfeeding than from the effects of the war.—Deseret News.